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Dear Readers,

Welcome to issue 59 of the Think Tank Review compiled by the EU Council Library* ([click to share on Twitter](#)).

This September edition references papers published in June, July and August 2018 that reflect the important political events that took place during those three months. As usual, we provide the link to the full text and a short abstract.

The special focus is on Migration, which was the main topic of the European summit in June. Numerous papers have been published covering, for example, control of the EU's external borders, reform of the Common European Asylum System and the question of regional disembarkation centres.

Other topics that are covered in this issue include, among others, Brexit negotiations, the reform of the EMU, NATO and defence policy, Baltic countries, trade, Russia and much more.

The TTR59 can be downloaded from our [blog](#). As always feedback is welcome at library@consilium.europa.eu.

The next Think Tank Review will be out in October 2018, with papers published in September 2018.

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SECTION 1 - EU POLITICS AND INSTITUTIONS

Instytut Spraw Publicznych (Institute of Public Affairs)

Beyond populism. Tribalism in Poland and Hungary

by Péter Krekó [@peterkreko](#), Csaba Molnár, Attila Juhász, Jacek Kucharczyk [@IspKucharczyk](#) and Filip Pazderski

1 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (50 p.)

This article aims to better understand, raise awareness and respond to populism and socio-political polarization in Central Europe with a specific focus on Hungary and Poland.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Reclaiming action: progressive strategies in times of growing right-wing populism in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Germany

by Christian Krell, Henri Möllers and Niklas Ferch

14 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (151 p.)

This paper contextualizes and compares the growth of right-wing populism in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Germany. The authors evaluate the success of various strategies and develop recommendations for progressive and sustainable actions to "reclaim action" against right-wing populist parties.

Us vs. them in Central and Eastern Europe: populism, the refugee other and the re-consideration of national identity

by Jenna Althoff, Veronika Józwiak, Rahela Jurkovic, Anna Kyriazi and Chiara Milan

31 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (62 p.)

This paper seeks to advance understanding of the recent rejuvenation of the idiom of nationalism and national self-determination in Europe, in conjunction with the increased appeal of populism as a political style. It does so by comparing two recent referendums challenging the European Union: the Greek "Bailout" referendum and the Hungarian "Migrant Quota" referendum.

Triumph der Frauen?: The female face of the far right in Europe

by Elisa Gutsche

29 August 2018

Link to the article in [German](#) (130 p.) and in [English](#) (130 p.)

Women voters were long thought to be relatively immune to the election policies advocated by right-wing populist and right-wing extremist parties. That has changed, however. In absolute terms the proportion of women voters for most of these parties is still lower than that of men, but the gap is narrowing. A number of women hold leading positions in right-wing populist parties, giving them a female face as it were, but what is the situation behind that facade?, and what are the implications for gender and family policy? Should this be registered as a triumph for women, or the opposite?

European Centre for Development Policy Management

All together now? EU institutions and member states' cooperation in fragile situations and protracted crises

by Alexei Jones and Vera Mazzara [@veramazara](#)

June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (28 p.) and [French](#) (32 p.)

Ever since the EU ventured into development cooperation, questions were raised on how its institutions and member states could better coordinate their activities. Numerous initiatives were launched to put into practice their repeated commitment to work more closely together, particularly in situations of fragility and protracted crisis. This paper analyses three specific policy initiatives where EU institutions, member states and other non-EU players are working together.

European Political Strategy Centre

Three visions, one direction - plans for the future of Europe

by EC [@EU_Commission](#)

19 June 2019

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

In September 2017, EC President Juncker and French President Macron each outlined bold visions for the future of Europe. This paper provides a comparative assessment of the two speeches and the proposals they advance. While recognising the nuances, the analysis reveals a strong convergence of opinions between the two leaders. Both are looking to build a better future for Europe, built on prosperity, resilience and security.

Fondation Robert Schuman

L'union fait la force, une évidence internationale en réaffirmation

by Michel Foucher

16 July 2018

Link to the article in [French](#) (4 p.) and in [English](#) (4 p.)

Between an uncertain American ally, a threatening Russian neighbour and an insatiable Chinese appetite, the EU must assert its interests on the international stage. In this context, France must first take stock of the geopolitical turmoil of its German partner. The author calls here for a revival of the European project both internally and internationally.

Fundacja im. Stefana Batorego (Stefan Batory Foundation)

The Polish Law on the Supreme Court in light of rulings of the Court of Justice of the EU

by Piotr Bogdanowicz and Maciej Taborowski

28 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (6 p.)

There is an ongoing discussion about the EC potentially launching an infringement procedure over the Polish Law on the Supreme Court. In this context a question concerns the competence of the Court of Justice of the EU to judge the case.

Jacques Delors Institute - Berlin

Strengthening parliamentary voices in the EU's multi-level system

by Valentin Kreiling [@tineurope](#)

11 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.)

Two scrutiny relationships in the EU's multi-level system are particularly complex: national parliaments are monitoring the activities of the EC, and the EP has started to act as a public forum that does not hesitate to pick a fight against any individual national government. In both cases, parliamentary voices can articulate their ideas, concerns and general views. Taking the EP's Rangel report and recent interparliamentary developments as a starting point, this policy paper puts forward six recommendations to enhance the ways in which parliamentary voices are heard in the EU's multi-level system.

Österreichische Gesellschaft für Europapolitik (Austrian Society for European Politics)

Lehren des Brexit für eine Reform von Art. 50 EUV

by Thomas Jaeger

30 August 2018

Link to the article in [German](#) (7 p.)

The case of Brexit points to inadequacies of the withdrawal clause of Article 50 TEU, which must be eliminated. It is only to a lesser extent a clarification of legal details: the Brexit is an example of the abuse of direct democracy and European issues in the so-called post-fatal, that is detached from facts or by 'fake news' and 'fake promises' dominated civil society discourse. The concern of an objectification of the democratic opinion formation could first lead a reform of the exit clause, but also an upcoming, profound reform of the European institutions and procedures.

Divisions in Europe expose the need for an ambitious reform of the EU

by Aistė Mickonytė

21 June 2018

Link to article in [English](#) (6 p.)

The EU's rule-of-law dispute with Poland and Hungary signals sharp divisions, painting a picture of a politically fragmented and inwardly focused Union. This dispute puts not only the success of EU enlargement to a litmus test; it challenges Europe's unity. The ripple effect of this dispute could threaten EU legal order defined through the supremacy and uniform enforcement of EU rules.

SECTION 2 - ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Institut für Weltwirtschaft Kiel (Kiel Institute for the World Economy)

Virtual Currencies

by Salomon Fiedler, Klaus-Jürgen Gern, Dennis Herle, Stefan Kooths, Ulrich Stolzenburg and Lucie Stoppok

22 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (33 p.)

This policy article provides an overview of virtual currencies describing relevant technological aspects and different use cases. Based on this, the authors derive implications for financial market regulations and monetary policy (with a focus on the possibility of central bank digital currencies).

Bruegel

Cryptocurrencies and monetary policy

by Grégory Claeys [@gregclaeys](#), Maria Demertzis [@mariademertzis](#) and Konstantinos Efstathiou

28 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

This paper addresses what are the main characteristics of money, to what extent do cryptocurrencies have these characteristics, and if cryptocurrencies play the same role and replace central bank-controlled money. The authors analyse how the emergence of cryptocurrencies could change the nature of monetary policy, and whether the management of a currency – the essence of monetary policy – can be done by algorithms and still fit within the system of checks and balances required for any policy, including monetary policy, in democratic societies.

Should we care about central bank profits?

by Francesco Chiacchio, Grégory Claeys [@gregclaeys](#) and Francesco Papadia [@FrancescoPapad1](#)

28 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

The authors investigate the ECB's profit-making activity of the last 20 years, assessing how this was achieved and the reasons why we should care more broadly about central banks generating profits.

EU financial services policy since 2007: crisis, responses and prospects

by Nicolas Véron [@nicolas_veron](#)

21 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (18 p.)

This paper presents a holistic overview and assessment of the EU's financial services policy since the start of its financial crisis in mid-2007. Its emphasis is on public policy initiatives and developments at the European level, including those specific to the euro area.

Is the European semester effective and useful?

by Konstantinos Efstathiou and Guntram B. Wolff

13 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

The authors study whether and to what extent EU countries implement recommendations on macroeconomic imbalances given by the EU in the so-called European semester. Overall

implementation of recommendations by EU countries has worsened in the last few years, in particular when it comes to recommendations addressed to countries with excessive macroeconomic imbalances.

Centraal Planbureau (CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis)

A review on ESBies: The senior tranche of sovereign bond-backed securities

by Kan Ji

5 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.)

This background document provides a review on the proposals of ESBies which have been extensively reviewed by a High-Level Task Force of the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB 2018). The document explains the design of ESBies and presents necessary regulation adjustments to create the demand for ESBies.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Valuation reports in the context of banking resolution: What are the challenges?

by Willem Pieter de Groen

5 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (27 p.)

This paper gives an initial assessment of the preparation of valuation reports in resolution. It finds that there are still substantial uncertainties regarding the outcome of these valuations due to organisational, legal and economic challenges. In order to reduce the uncertainties, several measures are suggested.

ECB non-standard-policies and collateral constraints

by Daniel Gros [@DanielGrosCEPS](#) and Willem Pieter de Groen

13 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (17 p.)

Collateral constitutes an indispensable lubricant for the financial system. Government bonds constitute the most important source of collateral, for use in inter-bank and repo transactions. But, the vast bond buying program of the ECB in the context of the Public Sector Purchase Programme has not led to any collateral scarcity. Banks still hold very large amounts of sovereign bonds and they have ample other collateral should they want to borrow more from the ECB for 'standard' monetary policy operations. Banks tend to use less liquid assets as collateral with the ECB, but this does not mean necessarily more risk for the ECB for which liquidity is not important.

Study on Council Directive 2008/118/EC: the general arrangements for excise duty

by Christopher Hartwell, Grzegorz Poniowski, Katarzyna Sidło and Felice Simonelli [@simonellifelice](#)

23 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (326 p.)

The study includes a baseline assessment of a series of issues that emerged from the previous evaluation of the Directive and analyses how these problems may evolve if no action at the EU level is taken. The scope of work includes four main problem areas: customs-excise, duty paid business-to-business (B2B), exceptional situations, and low-risk movements. In addition to the main problem areas, this study also analyses selected aspects concerning risk analysis and the movement of excise goods for private use.

Towards a more resilient Euro area: ideas from the 'Future Europe' forum

by Jochen Andritzky [@JAndritzky](#) and Jörg Rocholl [@jorgrocholl](#) (eds.)

18 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (122 p.)

This ebook gathers short essays on policy proposals followed by summaries of the discussions at the forum. The main aim was to foster a lively debate between economists. The publication combines essays outlining an individual author's thoughts with summaries of the informed, impassioned, and always respectful discussions during each forum. While each contribution can only be attributed to the respective author, each idea and thought is a valuable input that deserves to be considered by European governments as they set about the next euro-area reforms.

Centre for European Policy Studies / European Capital Markets Institute

Enabling sustainable savings and investment channels in Europe

by Cosmina Amariei [@CosminaHERE](#)

31 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (25 p.)

Notwithstanding the significant differences between member states, the overexposure to bank deposits as well as the equity underweight in the portfolios of European households represent structural issues in Europe. Both market and regulatory developments should head in the direction of increasing access to suitable retail savings/investment products with comparable cost structures and stable returns in the long run. The onus of financial education should not only be on retail investors, but also on advisers and distributors, i.e. strictly monitored, properly trained professionals, regardless of captive or open distribution models.

Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (German Development Institute)

Capital flows to emerging market and developing economies

by Ansgar Belke and Ulrich Volz

16 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (65 p.)

This paper investigates the empirical significance of push- and pull factors of different types of capital flows – FDI, portfolio and “others” (including loans) – to emerging market and developing economies.

A stabilization fund can make the euro area more crisis-proof

by Marius Clemens and Mathias Klein

6 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (9 p.)

The ECB's ability to execute a monetary policy appropriate for all member states with a uniform interest rate is limited due to asymmetric business cycles in the member states of the euro area. A mechanism for harmonizing business cycles would therefore be urgently needed.

European Capital Markets Institute

Recovery and resolution of CCPs: Obsessing over regulatory symmetry?

by Marco Lamandini

9 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (7 p.)

The author focuses on the international and institutional dimensions of the current EU proposals for recovery and resolution and then briefly conclude with a question of European institutional design in the current EMIR 2.2 framework.

A supervisory architecture fit for CMU: aiming at a moving target?

by Marco Lamandini

9 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

There are certainly many ways to look at the intersection between the Capital Markets Union (CMU) and current review of the European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs). This document elaborates some of the legal challenges that seem to be working against the adoption of the proposed reforms.

European Centre for International Political Economy

Five questions about the digital services tax to Pierre Moscovici

by Matthias Bauer [@MatBauerEcon](#)

June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (14 p.)

The EC has recently proposed to upend decades of international tax cooperation and introduce a new three percent tax on corporate turnover from digital advertising and online intermediation services. The proposal is not just remarkable for the actual design of the tax; it is equally notable that the digital services tax is proposed without any supporting evidence that it is in EU member states' economic and fiscal interest to tax digital business models differently.

European Political Strategy Centre

Government expenditure in the EU and its member states: a comparative overview of investment and policy priorities

20 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.)

Government finances are, of course, not just a question of deficits and surpluses, or of where one spends one's money – but also one of quality. Nonetheless, an overview of government expenditure by function across member states highlights that public investments in future-oriented areas like research and education remain minimal in most countries, suggesting that there is room for improvement in the way that the EU and its member states use their fiscal resources.

Fondation Robert Schuman

Budget de l'Union européenne : quel compromis possible entre la France et l'Allemagne?

by Nicolas-Jean Brehon

11 June 2018

Link to the article in [French](#) (17 p.) and [English](#) (17 p.)

The negotiation of the next MFF 2021-2027 is somewhat special. It will take place without the UK. Germany will be losing its best budgetary ally. For the first time in 25 years it is highly likely and

almost certain that the glass-ceiling of 1% of the GNI will be blown away. France and Germany will be leading this negotiation, which might be the most difficult in the EU's budgetary history.

Comment consolider la zone euro?

by Dominique Perrut
25 June 2018

Link to the article in [French](#) (12 p.) and [English](#) (11 p.)

Faced with two challenges, that of the convergence of atomised national economies and the reinforcing of the internal cohesion of its structures, the Eurozone has to evolve. On the eve of the European Council, leaders have to discuss two series of measures, put forward by the Commission, One focuses on the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), which governs the euro area and the other, on the Union's budget.

Foundation for European Progressive Studies

Core-periphery divergence and secular stagnation in the Eurozone

by Alberto Botta, Ben Tippet and Ozlem Onaran
13 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (26 p.)

This paper provides empirical evidence about the widening divergence between the economic performances of core Eurozone countries and peripheral economies. The authors note that, while core economies operate close to full employment, there are evident signs of secular stagnation in the periphery. In such a context, the authors stress that the unconventional monetary policy implemented by the ECB since 2015 has proved largely ineffective to stimulate investment demand and economic recovery in the periphery.

Institut für Weltwirtschaft Kiel (Kiel Institute for the World Economy)

Fiscal implications of the ECB's Public Sector Purchase Programme (PSPP)

by Harmen Lehment
June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (18 p.)

The large PSPP which the ECB started in 2015 on the basis of monetary policy purposes, had major side-effects on fiscal policy. One concerns the programme's uncommon seigniorage effects. The PSPP not only led to partly negative seigniorage gains, but also produced super-seigniorage gains resulting from negative interest rates on the excess reserves which have been created by the programme.

Foreign-law bonds: Can they reduce sovereign borrowing costs?

by Marcos Chamon, Julian Schumacher and Christoph Trebesch
June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (46 p.)

Governments often issue bonds in foreign jurisdictions, which can provide additional legal protection vis-à-vis domestic bonds. This paper studies the effect of this jurisdiction choice on bond prices. The authors test whether foreign-law bonds trade at a premium compared to domestic-law bonds. The paper uses the euro area 2006–2013 as a unique testing ground, controlling for currency risk, liquidity risk, and term structure.

Institute of Economic Affairs

Offshore bet. The benefits of capital mobility

by Diego Zuluaga [@DiegoZuluagaL](#)

7 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (40 p.)

Offshore financial centres (OFCs) are alleged to be hotbeds of tax evasion. Their role in facilitating individual and corporate tax planning, which is entirely legal but politically controversial, has also come under the spotlight. However, OFCs play an important economic function. By mitigating instances of double and triple taxation, offshore centres raise aggregate investment. Their existence is also associated with better economic outcomes in the countries that surround them.

Avoiding the risks of regulatory red tape: insurance regulation for the 21st century

by Philip Booth

13 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (30 p.)

The extent of regulation of insurance companies has grown significantly in recent decades. The 'freedom with publicity' regime which defined the regulatory approach from 1870 to 1970 appeared to work and ran with the grain of the market. Arguments that are given today for prudential regulation of insurers tend to be spurious or not well founded. Much government regulation of insurance companies is unlikely to achieve its declared objective and might even encourage problematic behaviours within insurance markets. Regulation to ensure good governance and good information flows to markets may have some benefits and is less likely to cause the problems that other forms of regulation create.

Italian Institute for International Political Studies

The quest for global monetary policy coordination

by Franco Bruni, José Siaba Serrate and Antonio Villafranca

2 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

This paper puts forward a proposal to help monetary policies confront the challenge of the "normalisation" of money creation and interest rates. The difficult unwinding of years of unorthodox policies put financial stability at risk in major monetary centres and in EMEs. The authors argue that global coordination is crucial to facing this challenge. They propose to convene appropriate official meetings to coordinate in an explicit, formal, and well-communicated way the process of normalisation and the discussions on the needed long-term changes in the strategy and institutional setting of monetary policies.

Jacques Delors Institut / Bertelsmann Stiftung

ESM reform: No need to reinvent the wheel

by Lucas Guttenberg

27 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (5 p)

The author argues that the ESM does not need a new instrument to provide short-term liquidity to member states. Instead, finance ministers should clarify that some of the existing instruments can be used without recourse to a full adjustment programme, i.e. based only on ex-ante eligibility criteria.

LSE IDEAS

The future of the European Central Bank

by John Ryan and Leo Hoffmann-Axthelm [@leo_axt](#)

27 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (24 p.)

This report explores the need to make the ECB more transparent and democratically accountable to prevent the next Eurozone crisis. The ECB can justly claim to have held together a poorly-designed system in difficult circumstances, but its overlapping roles create potential conflicts of interest. What does this mean for the countries, companies, and banks that have grown to depend so much on the ECB?

LUISS School of European Political Economy

People vs Finance: how Brussels should deal with Italy's populist government

by Carlo Bastasin [@CarloBastasin](#)

13 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (5 p.)

Rather than Italy leaving the euro, so far it is the euros that are leaving Italy. Since mid-May, after doubts had emerged about the government's will to remain in the EMU, Italians have transferred dozens of billions of euros across the borders. It took just a few days after the formation of the new government and the financial situation almost sled out of control.

Managing sovereign debt restructurings in the euro zone. A note on old and current debates

by Marco Committeri and Pietro Tommasino

21 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (21 p.)

European economic governance is again under the spotlight. Several reform proposals have been put forward in recent years, including new arrangements for the management and resolution of sovereign debt crises. This note purports to: (a) critically review earlier debates on the reform of the international financial architecture, identifying those elements that could be still relevant for Europe today; (b) discuss recent proposals to establish a restructuring scheme in the euro area, drawing some tentative considerations on possible ways forward.

Economic convergence as the cornerstone of EMU resilience

by Yuri van Loon [@Yurivanloon](#)

11 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (41 p.)

The resilience of the EMU is at the heart of current EU reform discussions. The recent proposal by the 14 French/German economists and the subsequent response has geared the discussion towards risk-sharing and risk-reduction. Reconciling risk sharing and market discipline is key and the French/German proposal provides concrete measures for improving EMU resilience. The issue of economic convergence is, however, a long term problem that needs further addressing in EMU reform discussions. Therefore, this report discusses the need of economic convergence, a specific focus on the type of convergence.

Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

Making better use of public funding: The role of national promotional banks and institutions in the next EU budget

by Eulalia Rubio [@eulaliarubio](#), Fleurilys Virel [@FleurilysVirel](#) and Benedetta Pavesi

20 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (80 p.)

Financial Instruments (FIs) and budgetary guarantees have witnessed a marked expansion in the last two Multi-Annual Financial Frameworks (MFFs) and they are called to play an even more significant role in the forthcoming MFF. The set-up and implementation of these instruments is an issue for the National Promotional Banks and Institutions (NPBIs). The role of NPBIs in this field has grown in importance over time and there is also a more explicit recognition of the benefits of involving NPBIs in the implementation of the EU budget. Despite that, there is little information on how exactly NPBIs intervene in the design, management and implementation of EU FIs and guarantees.

Rahvusvaheline Kaitseuringute Keskus (International Centre for Defence and Security)

Winners or losers? The Baltic States in the EU's Multiannual Financial Framework negotiations

by Piret Kuusik

10 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (6 p.)

The EC overarching proposal for the MFF for 2021–2027 proposes a decrease in cohesion funds and instead puts forward additional funding into new priorities and areas. The Baltic states are likely to receive less funding through their traditional channel, e.g. regional funds. Nevertheless, this paper argues that this offers a good opportunity for the three Baltic states to think about their role in the EU and what kind of Union they would like to see in the future.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

Objetivo 2030: los flujos financieros ilícitos

by Alex Cobham [@alexcobham](#)

26 June 2018

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (12 p.) and [English](#) (11 p.)

"Illicit financial flows" is an umbrella term which covers cross-border movements related to tax avoidance, tax evasion, regulatory abuses, bribery and the theft of state assets, the laundering of the proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism. While international organisations had been somewhat active in relation to grand corruption and money laundering, it was only with the growing drive of civil society organisations from the early 2000s that the focus shifted to reflect the importance of tax-motivated flows.

Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (German Institute for International and Security Affairs)

Die EU auf dem Weg in eine »Transferunion«? Ein Beitrag zur Entdramatisierung

by Peter Becker

June 2018

Link to the article in [German](#) (36 p.)

The EU and the Eurozone are fighting heatedly over the need for additional transfers and the caricature of a »transfer union«. It seems more urgent than ever before to present advantages and disadvantages, as well as the forms and options of transfers, and thus make the discussion more objective. An overall rational assessment must go beyond purely financial transfers to include the broader benefits of a unified Union and a stable monetary union. The EU already has various

transfer instruments inside and outside its budget. But neither the existing nor the discussed further mechanisms justify the thesis that Europe is on the way to a transfer union.

Svenska institutet för europapolitiska studier (Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies)

The future of the economic and monetary union

by Jonas Eriksson (ed.), Christophe Destais [@DestaisC](#), Erik Jones, Adriaan Schout [@adriaanschout](#) and Daniela Schwarzer [@D_Schwarzer](#)

4 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (90 p.)

In the spring of 2010 a sovereign debt crisis erupted in the euro area that triggered a series of new crises and a reform process to fix what was broken in the EMU. While member states' experiences differ, the crises were essentially the result of a rapid unwinding of imbalances that had been built up in the 2000s. This report represents a concerted effort by four prominent scholars from France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands to summarise the discussion in those countries and analyse in which areas the member states may find common ground to press ahead with reforms.

Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies

The Impact of GDPR on users and business: the good, the bad and the uncertain

by Dimitar Lilkov

5 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (6 p.)

The GDPR has started to apply directly in all member states with the aim of safeguarding the processing of personal data of all natural persons within the EU. The following paper aims to highlight the essence of the regulation's 99 articles and analyse the potential impact of GDPR on both users and business.

SECTION 3 - EU MEMBER STATES

AUSTRIA

Centre for European Policy Studies

Employment and working conditions of selected types of platform work - national context analysis: Austria

by Willem Pieter De Groen, Zachary Kilhoffer, Karolien Lenaerts and Elias Felten

July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (26 p.) [German](#) (29 p.)

Focusing on Austria, this report provides an overview of online platforms matching supply and demand for paid work, looking at different platforms and activities, working conditions, legal developments, and trends and changes in the labour market. It discusses the different concepts and definitions of platform work and describe how platforms operate.

BELGIUM

International Centre for Counter-Terrorism - The Hague

Citizenship and ancestry of Belgian foreign fighters

by Pieter Van Ostaeyen [@p_vanostaeyen](#) and Guy Van Vlierden [@GuyVanVlierden](#)

1 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

Belgium is a notorious source of foreign fighters in the current Syrian-Iraqi conflict. It has the highest per capita number of Western Europe, and has already contributed substantially to the terrorist threat that some of the returning fighters pose. Aiming at a better insight, the authors of this policy brief maintain an independent database, which they use here to investigate the backgrounds of Belgium's foreign fighters.

BULGARIA

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Industrija 4.0 : Predizvikatelstva i posledici za ikonomiceskoto i socialnoto razvitie na Bălgarija

30 July 2018

Link to the article in [Bulgarian](#) (42 p.)

Digitalisation poses new challenges to Bulgaria as a key factor to sustainable economic growth. This publication presents the German experience in implementing the Industry 4.0 platform, encouraging the Bulgarian SMEs to exchange experience with their German counterparts.

Център за изследване на демокрацията (Center for the Study of Democracy)

Trafficking for sexual exploitation in Bulgaria: criminal finances and capacity for financial investigations

4 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

Trafficking in human beings (THB) for the purpose of sexual exploitation has become one of the largest Bulgarian criminal markets since the beginning of the new millennium. After the lifting of Schengen visas for Bulgarian nationals in 2001, Bulgaria became a major country of origin for the trafficking in human beings exploited in the EU. THB and prostitution not only generate huge

incomes for Bulgarian organised crime but also have detrimental social and economic impact on local communities.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Institut pro evropskou politiku EUROPEUM (EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy)

What role for the Czech Republic in EU military missions?

by Ondřej Ditrych [@oditrych](#)

25 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

This paper seeks to capture how recent strategic trends and Russia's assertive revisionism in the Eastern approaches – a manifestation of a more general transition of the international system to a less multilateral and more multipolar one, combined with uncertainty about the future role of the US in European security in particular play out in the case of the Czech Republic's future role in EU military operations in the near- to medium term.

FINLAND

Elinkeinoelämän tutkimuslaitos (Research Institute of the Finnish Economy)

Regional economic disparities in Finland

by Paolo Fornaro [@PaoloFornaro87](#)

25 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (10 p.)

This note studies the Finnish regional dispersion of economic indicators such as the GDP per capita, labour productivity, the employment rate and the compensation of employees. Moreover, it examines the regional-level correlation between these variables.

FRANCE

Centre for European Reform

Is Macron becoming isolated in Europe?

by Charles Grant [@CER_Grant](#)

13 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (5 p.)

Macron thinks the EU is not viable without radical reform. His priority is to reshape the Eurozone, but Germany is blocking his bolder ideas. He risks isolation in Europe, which could weaken him at home.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik (German Council on Foreign Relations)

Zwischen Optimismus und Misstrauen : Frankreichs Jugend zweifelt an Reformerfolgen

by Julie Hamann and Sara Jakob

26 July 2018

Link to the article in [German](#) (13 p.)

The labor and educational reforms initiated by Macron are nothing short of a cultural change. More investment should improve the chances of children and young people and make up for the failures of the past decades. However, the impact of the reforms will hardly be felt quickly. Also, the impression that the poorer sections of the population are not adequately taken into account is solidified. This carries the danger of further political radicalization.

Foundation for European Progressive Studies

Response by the SPD Commission for fundamental values to President Macron

by Gesine Schwan [@Gesine_Schwan](#)

19 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.), [French](#) (16 p.) and [German](#) (16 p.)

In agreement with the SPD party leadership, the Commission for fundamental values initiated economic workshops in 2018, which since then produced the 'Response to President Macron'. This paper aims to contribute to the renewal of the debate within the SPD.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Kampf gegen windmühlen? Frankreichs gewerkschaften verzweifeln an Macron

by Benjamin Schreiber

20 June 2018

Link to the article in [German](#) (7 p.)

For months, numerous strikes and protests have taken place in France against the policies of the government. But they are too different and too weak to dissuade Macron from reforming. The changing public opinion structure and the unions' weak ability to mobilize show that France's traditional protest model has been in a serious crisis.

GERMANY

Bertelsmann Stiftung

Germany's current account and trade surpluses: a technical debate enters the geopolitical limelight

by Katharina Gnath, Michael McKeon and Thieß Petersen

20 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (10 p)

There is no simple solution or short-term fix for Germany's sizable current account surplus. Its origins are diverse. Germany may face difficult decisions regarding its economic model in the coming years, and may need to enact creative solutions in order to remain a trusted trading partner both in and outside the EU.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Who votes right-wing populist? Geographical and individual factors in seven German state elections

by Heiko Giebler and Sven Regel

2 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (36 p.)

Recent years have seen the rise of right-wing populist parties and movements in the Netherlands, the UK and France. Germany, too, has experienced a sharp uptick in popular support for the right-wing populist spectrum. Various explanations are offered for these developments. The most important conclusion is that we should be wary of generalisations. Right-wing populist voters are not in fact "poor, uneducated, male eastern Germans", nor is this the "revenge of the left-behinds". Instead the reasons driving the phenomenon are more complex.

Rahvusvaheline Kaitseuringute Keskus (International Centre for Defence and Security)

Germany's defence contribution – is Berlin underperforming?

by Tony Lawrence and Gabriel White

11 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (14 p.)

There is every indication that burden sharing will be a contentious issue at NATO's Brussels Summit. Donald Trump has been consistent in attacking Germany's contribution to the Alliance, which he claims is unfair to the US.

Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (German Institute for International and Security Affairs)

Deutschlands zweischneidige Außenwirtschaftspolitik : Gründe und Optionen für den Abbau der Leistungsbilanzüberschüsse

by Heribert Dieter

4 July 2018

Link to the article in [German](#) (38 p.)

Germany's persistently high current account surpluses cause annoyance in Europe and America. So far, the federal government has neither succeeded in successfully introducing measures to reduce surpluses, nor has it been able to convincingly explain why they should be unproblematic. Due to the steady high current account surpluses since the year 2000, Germany is endangering not only the future of the European integration process but also those of the liberal trading system.

GREECE

Ελληνικό Ίδρυμα Ευρωπαϊκής και Εξωτερικής Πολιτικής (Hellenic Foundation for European Foreign Policy)/ Crisis Observatory

Structural reforms in Greece during the crisis: 2010-2014. Overview, evaluation and policy proposals

by Dimitrios Katsikas, Marianthi Anastasatou, Elisabeth Nitsi, Athanasios Petralias and Kyriakos Filinis

16 July 2018

Link to the article in [Greek](#) (168 p.)

The report is the outcome of the research programme "The Political Economy of Structural Reforms in Greece", which was assigned to the Crisis Observatory by the Bank of Greece.

HUNGARY

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

The Hungarian dream: what kind of future do Hungarians dream of for themselves and for Hungary?

by Tamás Boros [@BorosTamas_PS](#)

26 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (52 p.) and in [German](#) (52 p.)

Does the Hungarian dream lie closer to the American ideal of self-realisation and Western liberal democracy? Or is it more in tune with the Russian ideal of a strong state? Or might there be an entirely unique Hungarian dream, unrelated to either? This large-scale study presents the results of this research to better understand the motivations, feelings and future goals of Hungarian society.

**MTA Közgazdaság- és Regionális Tudományi Kutatóközpont - Világgazdasági Intézet
(Centre for Economic and Regional Studies HAS - Institute of World Economics)**

Independence of central banks after the crisis - focus on Hungary

by Lisa Coiffard

19 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (36 p.)

The changes of the Hungarian financial regulation reflect the power of the Fideszgovernment to challenge the European institutions. With the new structure of the Hungarian Central Bank (MNB) and unorthodox macroeconomic policy, Hungary uses the global trends in the financial sector to deviate from the European treaties. The complex European structure is not able to face the new challenges with its tools and is more than ever obliged to counter such behaviors to preserve the credibility and the values of the European project.

Policy solutions / Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

The Hungarian fear

by Tamás Boros [@BorosTamas_PS](#) and Gergely Laki

July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

In this research study, the authors have sought to find out how pervasive and dominant a sense of fear is in Hungarian society and how afraid citizens are of certain political parties attaining power in Hungary.

POLAND

Center for Social and Economic Research

What is the quality of the fiscal policy in Poland

by Lukasz Janikowski

30 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (7 p.)

In this article, the author argues that Poland is repeating the mistakes made in the past by developed economies, which currently suffer from excessive levels of public debt.

SPAIN

Centre for European Reform

The accidental prime minister: What Spain's new government means for the EU

by Camino Mortera-Martinez [@CaminoMortera](#)

26 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

Spain's new government might not last long, but it could act as a catalyst for progress on the thorny issues of migration, Eurozone reform and Catalonia.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

¿Un germen de euroescepticismo? El procés y las actitudes hacia la UE

by Ariane Aumaitre Balado [@ariamsita](#)

19 June 2018

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (11 p.)

This analysis tries to provide answers to two major questions: 1) if the support for the EU has traditionally been higher in Catalonia than in the rest of Spain, and 2) if the most recent developments in el procés, taking into account its internationalization, have affected the attitudes of Catalans towards the EU.

SWEDEN

Fondation pour l'innovation politique

"Sweden Democrats": an anti-immigration vote

by Johan Martinsson

28 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (64 p.)

The electoral behavior of Swedes in the parliamentary elections of September 9th, 2018 will provide new insights into the state of public opinion in a Europe facing the challenges of immigration and integration. This paper discusses the "Sweden Democrats", a nationalist and anti-immigration party whose breakthrough in 2010 has been confirmed; the author analyzes the evolution of this party, its sociology, the reasons for its success, its position within the Swedish political system and the consequences of its increasing influence on the future of Sweden.

Swedes and immigration: end of homogeneity? (1)

by Tino Sanandaji

28 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (60 p.)

The history of immigration in Sweden is unique. This country has long remained a homogenous society until recent yet massive immigration significantly altered its demographic composition. Over the past 20 years, Sweden's share of its non-western population has increased from 2% to 15% of the total population, an unprecedented increase in Sweden's history.

Swedes and immigration: end of the consensus? (2)

by Tino Sanandaji

28 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (60 p.)

Considered the great reference of the European social democratic model, Sweden has long enjoyed a solid reputation as a country with political consensus. However, the country now seems to be facing new challenges. Of particular note is the emergence of new forms of crime that have been fostered by the development of social exclusion zones resulting from problems related to immigration and the integration of immigrants. However, the debate on these issues is particularly difficult in this country as the Swedish public debate is reluctant to recognize the realities that could threaten the image of a peaceful society.

Svenska institutet för europapolitiska studier (Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies)

Doing good, but reluctant to talk about it: the Swedish Riksdag and EU Affairs

by Katrin Auel

August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

This analysis documents how the Riksdag performs very well in terms of scrutinising EU policies and controlling the government. At the same time, the Swedish scrutiny system does suffer from its strong focus on the Early Warning System (EWS), which comes at the expense of a more targeted attention to the most important EU issues.

UNITED KINGDOM

European Centre for International Political Economy

The UK's first international trade negotiation - agriculture at the WTO

by David Henig [@DavidHenigUK](#)

20 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.)

There are few issues that cause more controversy in international trade policy than agriculture. The EU's overall agriculture policy, including domestic support, tariffs, and tariff rate quotas, are an ongoing irritant with trade partners. The UK government has spoken of being more liberal.

Institute for Public Policy Research

Beyond ECO: the future of fuel poverty support

by Joshua Emden [@joshemden](#), Luke Murphy and Hywel Lloyd

June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (62 p.)

Fuel poverty is a fact of life for 2.5 million households across England. It is also an increasing problem, with the number of households in fuel poverty rising by just under 5 per cent from 2014 to 2015. As a consequence, too many people are forced to make unacceptable choices between 'heating or eating'. Fuel poverty and its consequences are largely preventable through the right policy interventions, including action on energy prices, direct financial support to relevant households and energy efficiency schemes.

Centre for Policy Studies

Who governs Britain? Democracy and local government in the digital age

by Matt Warman [@mattwarman](#)

17 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (33 p.)

The report makes wide-ranging proposals on digital campaigning and local government. The author argues that both the appearance and the reality of government must change to address real public concerns about a crisis of confidence in democracy.

Institute for Fiscal Studies

An overview of the ELSA 'end of life' data

by Rowena Crawford and Pierfrancesco Mei

11 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (39 p.)

The ageing of the population is one of the biggest changes facing society today. People are living longer, remaining healthier at older ages, and working and engaging in society for longer. This is an achievement that should be celebrated, both in its own right and for the opportunities it presents, with older generations able to provide assistance to younger generations and pass down their accumulated experience and wisdom. However, such changes are, of course, not without challenges.

Policy Network

Completing England

by John Denham [@JYDenham](#)

7 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (7 p.)

This paper argues that Westminster, and particularly the Labour party, has failed to understand the particular politics of England – as opposed to Britain. During the devolution process that has taken place during recent decades, first to the devolved national assemblies of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and more recently to the city-region mayors that have emerged across England, the voice of England as a nation has not had its own representation, despite most English people identifying themselves as English rather than British.

BREXIT

Friends of Europe

Safer together: the United Kingdom and the future of European security and defence

by Paul Taylor

21 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (126 p.)

This study highlights the risks of a breakdown in practical cooperation on crime-fighting and counter-terrorism on the day after Brexit, and of serious longer-term damage to British and European defence industries. It sets out the stark policy choices British and EU leaders will have to make to optimise Britain's defence and security role in Europe to mutual advantage despite the rupture of Brexit.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Criminal justice and police cooperation between the EU and the UK after Brexit: towards a principled and trust-based partnership

Sergio Carrera, Valsamis Mitsilegas, Marco Stefan and Fabio Giuffrida

29 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (192 p.)

The EU and the UK have a mutual interest in maintaining strong cooperation in the fields of security (police) and criminal justice. However, as of Brexit day, scheduled for 29 March 2019, the UK will become a third country vis-à-vis the EU. To ensure strong criminal justice and police cooperation after Brexit, the EU and the UK need to develop a legal framework that meets the reciprocal demands of maintaining an effective relationship to fight cross-border crime, which at

the same time is principled (value-based) and compliant with rule of law and fundamental rights standards.

Shattered illusions: the new Brexit proposals on customs

by Jacques Pelkmans

17 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (6 p.)

On the colossal matter of post-Brexit arrangements, almost nothing has been agreed except the avoidance mechanism of 21 months of status-quo during the 'transition period' beginning late March 2019. And we are no closer to an answer to the most unnerving question: without any workable 'deal' on customs, will ports grind to a halt, generating gigantic queues of lorries?

Plugging in the British - completing the circuit

by Sophia Besch [@SophiaBesch](#), Ian Bond [@CER_IanBond](#) and Camino Mortera-Martinez [@CaminoMortera](#)

22 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (98 p.)

The main focus of debate on the UK's withdrawal from the EU has so far been on trade. But foreign and defence policy and law enforcement co-operation are also becoming important areas of disagreement. Plugging the UK into EU co-operation in these areas will not be straightforward.

College of Europe

Brexit and the cross-border spillover of the EU's state aid rules

by Phedon Nicolaides

June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

After its withdrawal from the EU, the UK is likely to maintain a state aid regime that is similar to that of the EU. This is because the EU will require the UK to prevent distortions to bilateral trade caused by state aid and to preserve frictionless movement of goods and services between Ireland and Northern Ireland. It will also be in the interest of the UK to maintain rules on state aid so as to avoid countervailing duties imposed by the EU in the WTO framework.

Dahrendorf Forum

Britain in the post-Brexit European security architecture

by Lisa ten Brinke [@LisatenBrinke](#), Nicola Chelotti [@chelotti_nicola](#), Julia Himmrich [@juliahimmrich](#) and Benjamin Martill

21 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

Brexit will have important consequences for European security. The UK stands to lose access to the EU's multifaceted network of foreign policy and security coordination, and the British voice will no longer be represented in the EU's foreign policy.

European Policy Center

Brexit: beyond the transition

by Andrew Duff [@AndrewDuffEU](#)

21 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (10 p.)

The agreement reached by the British cabinet at Chequers is decisive for Brexit. This white paper confirms the UK's objective of reaching a comprehensive, dynamic association agreement with the EU. There is still uncertainty, however, with respect to British policy on the movement of people and the regulation of customs and financial services.

Institute for Government

Preparing Brexit: how ready is Whitehall?

by Joe Owen [@j_owen](#), Lewis Lloyd [@lewisalloyd](#) and Jill Rutter [@jillongovt](#)

10 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (62 p.)

Political divisions over Brexit are creating a culture of secrecy in Whitehall. This report argues that the greatest challenge in delivering Brexit now stems from the inability of a split cabinet to make critical decisions. Political tensions are encouraging secrecy, where access to key documents is highly restricted. Important information is not being shared between departments, and those outside government with a legitimate reason to be kept informed, such as Parliament and business, are being kept in the dark.

The Irish border after Brexit

by Tim Durrant [@timd_IFG](#) and Alex Stojanovic [@awstojanovic](#)

4 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

The UK Government must propose its own version of the Irish border "backstop" in order for Brexit negotiations to proceed. This paper finds that despite the Government's stated commitment to avoiding a hard border in Ireland, little progress has been made in finding a workable long-term solution.

Institute of Economic Affairs

Freedom to flourish: UK regulatory autonomy, recognition, and a productive economy

by Shanker A Singham [@ShankerASingham](#), Radomir Tylecote [@RadoTylecote](#) and Victoria Hewson [@MissVHewson](#)

16 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (154 p.)

Withdrawal from the EU must mean regulatory autonomy for the UK – sovereignty over its regulations. This reflects the democratic mandate of the 2016 referendum and the 2017 manifesto commitments of the Conservative and Labour Parties, and will propel growth and competition in the economy.

Policy Exchange

Prospects for trade and Britain's maritime ports

by Michael Taylor

5 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (40 p.)

This reports assesses the implications of the UK's departure from the EU on goods trade and the sea ports. In addition, it examines the fundamental determinants of world trade generally and UK trade in particular.

Brexit and the British growth model: towards a new social settlement

by Christopher Bickerton [@cjbickerton](#), Warwick Lightfoot, Graham Gudgin and John Mills

23 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (96 p.)

This paper argues that post-Brexit needs a new approach to and understanding of economic growth which moves away from a reliance on consumption. The author advocates a new social settlement to mediate the relations between individuals, the state and markets.

Trading tigers: why the UK should embrace the free-trading nations of the Trans-Pacific Partnership

by Geoff Raby [@GeoffRaby](#) and Warwick Lightfoot

27 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

Brexit offers the opportunity to join free trade deals with fast growing economies like members of the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), but according to the authors, only if the UK is free to make commitments on both goods and services.

The Border audit: is the UK border now fit for purpose? A post-Windrush review

by David Goodhart [@David_Goodhart](#) and Richard Norrie

30 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (68 p.)

Brexit and the ending of free movement, the persistent problem of illegal immigration and the need to avoid any repeat of the Windrush scandal, have combined to put some kind of national identity system right back on the political agenda.

Terra nova

Le Royaume-Uni, une puissance atlantique, continentale ou globale?: une quête historique toujours recommencée

by Jean-Marc Daniel

13 July 2018

Link to the article in [French](#) (27 p.)

Since 23 June 2016, the date of the British vote for 'Brexit', and until March 29, 2019, the date of the effective exit from the EU, the political agenda is marked by the preparation of the new relation that the UK wants to establish with its European partners and vice versa. This dossier explains the twists and turns over the next months and still reserves some surprises in a country deeply divided on this subject.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

Looking through the fog of Brexit: scenarios and implications for the European defence industry

by Paola Sartori [@SartoriPal](#), Alessandro Marrone [@Alessandro_Ma](#) and Michele Nones

4 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (76 p.)

This paper highlights what could be Brexit major implications on the European defence landscape while acknowledging that, given the complexity and uniqueness of the situation, drawing a clear picture of future EUUK relationships would be a guessing game at this stage.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

Partnering for democracy: protecting the democratic order in post-Brexit Europe

by Pablo José Castillo Ortiz [@pj_castillo](#)

24 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (31 p.)

A potential British exit from the EU might have detrimental effects on the capacity of both the EU and the UK to protect and promote democracy in the continent and beyond. This paper proposes institutionalised forms of cooperation between both parties to protect democracy and to palliate these detrimental effects.

Institute for Public Policy Research

An equal exit? The distributional consequences of leaving the EU

by Marley Morris [@MarleyAMorris](#)

4 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (28 p.)

The UK's vote to leave the EU arose in part from deep social and geographical divides across the country. But could the decision to leave in turn impact on inequalities? This paper explores how the effects on trade of Brexit could influence inequalities across income groups, geographies, genders and ethnicities.

Institute for Government

Autumn surprises: possible scenarios for the next phase of Brexit

by Jill Rutter [@jillongovt](#) and Joe Owen [@jl_owen](#)

17 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

Brexit negotiations are entering the end game. Over the next few months, the government must conclude a withdrawal agreement with the EU before seeking approval from Parliament in the form of a motion – the so-called 'meaningful vote' – on the deal. There are multiple scenarios in play. This paper looks at those scenarios and what stands between the Prime Minister and her preferred Brexit in March 2019.

ResPublica

Coming home to roost: the British poultry meat industry after Brexit

by Joe Cowen [@j_owen](#) and Mark Morrin

31 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (52 p.)

What will happen to the UK's poultry meat sector after Brexit? Will producers and consumers alike be willing to pay potentially higher prices?, or will they be happy to compromise our high standards of production, after the UK leaves the regulatory safety net of the EU? Unless the Government is made aware of the key challenges and options available to it, the UK is at risk of undermining its food security.

UK in a Changing Europe

The UK's participation in Horizon Europe: caught in a game of high politics?

by Ludovic Highman [@LudoHighman](#)

4 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (2 p.)

This report identifies the future for the UK's participation in Horizon Europe, the EU's Ninth Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2021- 2027) after Brexit. The author examines whether the UK wants, can afford, or will be even allowed to fully participate in the programme.

Scottish independence and Brexit chapter from the British social attitudes survey

by John Curtice

5 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (30 p.)

Brexit has created a new line of division in the debate about Scotland's constitutional status. Prior to the EU referendum in 2016, the level of support for independence was much the same among those who were sceptical about the EU as it was among those who wanted Britain to maintain its existing relationship. Now, however, Eurosceptics are less likely than Europhiles to support Scottish independence.

VISEGRAD GROUP

Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (German Development Institute)

The engagement of Visegrad countries in EU-Africa relations

by Oskar Chmiel

August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (48 p.)

This paper discusses the recent engagement of the Visegrad countries in the EU-Africa relations, with a key focus on four main issues (the post-Cotonou mandate negotiations; the southern dimension of the European Neighbourhood Policy; the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa; and the European Development Fund). Furthermore, it identifies prospects for the Group's future engagement.

Royal United Services Institute

The other Europe? How central Europe views the continent's security concerns and aspirations

by Jonathan Eyal [@JEyal_RUSI](#)

25 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

The results of public opinion surveys in Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary indicate that perceptions among these Central European countries towards European cooperation and collective identity are complex. Countries in the region cannot all be painted with the same brush.

Svenska institutet för europapolitiska studier (Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies)

From pro-European alliance to eurosceptic protest group? The case of the Visegrad Group

by Zsuzsanna Végh [@VeghZsuzsanna](#)

20 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

The Visegrad Group has gained a reputation as the EU's trouble-maker and protest group over the past years. The group comprising Czechia, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia stood ready to block the development of a common European policy on migration in response to the refugee and migration crisis, and their political elites have voiced increasingly critical messages concerning European integration. A closer look, however, reveals that behind the apparent unity, primarily on migration, country priorities and positions are more nuanced and at times divergent.

SECTION 4 - EU POLICIES

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

For a renewed CAP in support of sustainable agriculture

by Jean-Christophe Bureau

14 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (18 p.) and [French](#) (19 p.)

Negotiations on the next MFF for the 2021-2027 period provide a key chance to recalibrate the CAP. In view of the bold choices put forward by the EC in other fields, such as conditioning structural funds on compliance with the rule of law, the resources allocated to research and ideas for new own resources, the proposal expected for the CAP runs the risk of being a missed opportunity.

COMPETITIVENESS (INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND SPACE)

Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs

Artificial Intelligence and international affairs: disruption anticipated

by M. L. Cummings [@missy_cummings](#), Heather M. Roff [@HMRoff](#), Kenneth Cukier [@kncukier](#), Jacob Parakilas [@Jparakilas](#) and Hannah Bryce [@hannahekbryce](#)

14 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (58 p.)

This report examines some of the challenges for policymakers that may arise from the advancement and increasing application of AI. It draws together strands of thinking about the impact that AI may have on selected areas of international affairs – from military, human security and economic perspectives – over the next 10–15 years.

European Trade Union Institute

Artificial intelligence: a game changer for the world of work

by Aída Ponce Del Castillo [@APonceETUI](#)

12 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

The USA, Russia and China are all adamant that AI will be the key technology underpinning their national power in the future. What place, then, is there for Europe in this context? The EC has recently set out a European initiative on AI which focuses on boosting the EU's technological and industrial capacity, developing an innovation ecosystem, ensuring the establishment of an appropriate legal and ethical framework, and preparing for socio-economic changes. This paper presents the results of a mapping exercise on AI's impact on the world of work.

Institut der deutschen Wirtschaft Köln (Cologne Institute for Economic Research)

Skills, entrepreneurship and new business models: ways to rejuvenate the German industrial model

by Jörg Bienert , Klaus-Günter Deutsch, Hans-Peter Klös and Klaus-Heiner Röhl
13 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (24 p.) and in [German](#) (24 p.)

New business models are at the heart of the global competitive challenge. In several areas of manufacturing and closely related services industries, new market participants, business models and technologies lead to faster change in market conditions and the competitive environment. These developments pose new challenges for the successful German industrial system.

Jacques Delors Institute - Berlin / Bertelsmann Stiftung

Online platforms and how to regulate them: an EU overview

by Paul-Jasper Dittrich [@paul2jasper](#)
14 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

This paper provides an overview of existing regulation of online platforms in the single market. It examines current regulatory challenges for the EU and proposes policy recommendations for the future European debate on platform regulation.

ResPublica

Online gambling: addicted to addiction

by Joe Cowen and Phillip Blond [@Phillip_Blond](#)
20 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (45 p.)

This report recommends developing a growing package of reforms to make the gambling industry more sustainable and responsible.

"TECHNOPOLY" and what to do about it: reform, redress and regulation

by Tim Cowen and Phillip Blond [@Phillip_Blond](#)
18 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (60 p.)

This report outlines proposals for a radical overhaul of current regulation of the technology sector. The authors argue that this regulation is unfit for purpose, incentivises bad behaviour and has failed to address ethical questions around Big Data and its use.

EDUCATION/YOUTH/CULTURE/SPORT

European Policy Center

Audiovisual media in the digital era

by Robin Huguenot-Noël [@r_huguenotnoel](#)
6 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (4 p.)

This policy brief describes how new technologies have impacted the audio-visual landscape and altered competition practices. It considers the merits of the EU's review of the Audiovisual Media Services Directive (AVMSD) in addressing this trend. The author argues that, while the adoption of

the AVMSD review goes in the right direction, wide-ranging measures are required to safeguard the viable production of native content.

EMPLOYMENT/SOCIAL POLICY/HEALTH/CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Bruegel

The macroeconomic implications of healthcare

by Zsolt Darvas [@ZsoltDarvas](#), Nicolas Moës [@NicolasMoes](#), Yana Myachenkova [@YMyachenkova](#) and David Pichler

23 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (22 p.)

Health-care systems play a crucial role in supporting human health. They also have major macroeconomic implications, an aspect that is not always properly acknowledged. Using a standard method to measure efficiency, data envelopment analysis (DEA), the authors find significant differences between countries.

CEPII - Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales

The changing structure of immigration to the OECD: what welfare effects on member countries?

by Michał Burzyński, Frédéric Docquier and Hillel Rapoport

29 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (40 p.)

The skill and origin-mix of immigration to the OECD has evolved over time; especially, the last wave of immigration in the post-crisis period (2010-2015) is different in terms of skill and origin structure from the previous waves. The authors explore the welfare implication of this changing structure for native OECD citizens in terms of wages, employment, fiscal (i.e., public spending and taxes) and market size effects (i.e., the increased economies of scale and variety in consumption) brought about by immigration.

Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (German Institute for Economic Research)

The gender gap in wage expectations: do young women trade off higher wages for lower wage risk?

by Vaishali Zambre

18 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (42 p.)

Several studies show that young women start with lower wage expectations than men, even before entering the labor market and that this partly translates into the actual gender wage gap through effects on educational choice and the formation of reservation wages. Building on the theoretical reasoning of compensating differentials proposing that the labor market compensates higher wage risk with higher wages, this study investigates whether the gender gap in wage expectations can be explained by individuals anticipating this form of risk compensation.

Labor market and distributional effects of an increase in the retirement age

by Johannes Geyer, Peter Haan, Anna Hammerschmid and Michael Peters

15 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (33 p.)

Aging populations challenge public pension systems. Since the 1990s, most OECD countries have reversed their retirement policies and started to encourage longer working lives, thus alleviating the decline of the working age population.

European Trade Union Institute

Will trade unions survive in the platform economy? Emerging patterns of platform workers' collective voice and representation in Europe

by Kurt Vandaele [@KurtVandaele](#)

15 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (35 p.)

Via a non-exhaustive mapping of various examples in Western European countries, this paper explores to what extent the collective representation and voice of digital platform workers are being shaped by current dynamics in the platform economy.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Trade unions in transition: from command to market economies

by Rudolf Traub-Merz and Tim Pringle

13 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (452 p.)

This volume brings together studies on the dynamics of trade unionism in three country groups: Russia / Ukraine, China / Vietnam and Poland / Hungary / Slovakia. What binds them together is the fact that these countries embarked on a transition from command to post-socialist market economies, even though they did this in different intensities and with disparate political governance structure.

Lisbon Council for Economic Competitiveness and Social Renewal

Women, technology and why it matters for Europe as a whole to get ahead how European women use technology and entrepreneurship

by Katarzyna Jakimowicz, Stéphanie Lepczynski [@StephLep](#), David Osimo [@osimod](#) and Ilaria Vigo

19 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (10 p.)

This policy brief offers new evidence on how women are faring in the management and staffing of Europe's largest economic sector and how they are adapting to the spread and use of modern technology, a key component of SMB growth. The authors propose a ground-breaking four-point programme of policy actions to help improve the gender imbalances in the European SMB sector.

Trinity College Dublin - Department of Economics

The triple trigger? Negative equity, income shocks and institutions as determinants of mortgage default

by Andrew Lynn and Ronan C Lyons

14 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (26 p.)

This paper examines the determinants of mortgage default across five European countries, using a large dataset of over 2.3 million active mortgage loans originated between 1991 and 2013 across over 150 banks. The analysis finds support for the double trigger hypothesis: changes in unemployment are important determinants of default, while negative equity itself is a relatively small contributor to default.

ENVIRONMENT

Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs

Making concrete change innovation in low-carbon cement and concrete

by Johanna Lehne and Felix Preston

13 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (138 p.)

Significant changes in how cement and concrete are produced and used are urgently needed to achieve deep cuts in emissions in line with the Paris Agreement on climate change. The main focus of this report is on those emissions mitigation solutions that require the transformation of cement and concrete and are thus unique to the sector.

Ecologic Institute

Bringing Paris into the future EU budget

by Matthias Duwe [@Matthias_Duwe](#)

9 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

The EU is currently pursuing two important processes that can mutually support one another: implementing its 2030 climate and energy targets and defining the EU budget for the years 2021-2027. This analysis points out several ways to effectively connect EU funding with climate action and identifies hooks in the proposed legislation.

Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment

Towards Paris-compatible climate governance frameworks. An overview of findings from recent research into 2050 climate laws and strategies

by Andreas Rüdinger, Judith Voss-Stemping, Oliver Sartor, Matthias Duwe [@Matthias_Duwe](#) and Alina Averchenkova [@averchenkova](#)

18 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.)

This report is based on the findings of research into 2050 climate laws and strategies. It seeks to draw upon the composite lessons learned at domestic and subnational levels and aims to respond to three fundamental questions facing policymakers and stakeholders at national and subnational levels: why do we need strong national climate governance frameworks and how do we get there?, what are the key ingredients for an effective national climate governance framework? and what are the linkages and resulting challenges arising from the links between national and multinational governance frameworks?

Institut der deutschen Wirtschaft Köln (Cologne Institute for Economic Research)

Are green bonds a viable way to finance environmental goals? An analysis of chances and risks of green bonds

by Markus Demary [@DemaryMarkus](#) and Adriana Neligan [@a_neligan](#)

28 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (31 p.)

The EU is currently making significant strides to lead on green finance and align its financial system with its climate, sustainability and clean energy ambitions. The Paris Climate Agreement, the G20 Green Finance Study Group and the G19 Hamburg Climate and Energy Action Plan have provided ongoing momentum for policy moves towards a green financial system.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

The geopolitics of climate. A Transatlantic dialogue

by Luca Bergamaschi [@lucaberga](#) and Nicolò Sartori [@_nsartori](#)

10 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

The Paris Agreement is a milestone of international diplomacy and political leadership for global climate action. But what do its global commitments mean in practice, and what are their geopolitical implications for Europe and at transatlantic and global level? Given increasing geopolitical fragmentation, can climate action – driven by stronger European climate diplomacy efforts – become the unifying force for building confidence in rules-based international cooperation?

The EU and Brazil in the quest for global climate governance: potentials and perils of a partnership

by Carolina Pavese

11 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (18 p.)

The EU and Brazil share an interest in building an effective international climate-change regime. For an effective partnership to be promoted, at least three main conditions should be met. First, there must be a minimum degree of compatibility of agendas and interests. Second, more effective instruments should be devised to strengthen cooperation at the bilateral level. Third, the partners need to prioritize their partnership at the multilateral level over other alliance options. If it fails to meet these three conditions, cooperation between the EU and Brazil on global climate governance can hardly become truly strategic.

Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies

Quel rôle pour l'UE dans l'Arctique et dans l'Antarctique

by Nils Vanstappen and Jan Wouters [@JMFWouters](#)

26 July 2018

Link to the article in [French](#) (40 p.)

In recent decades, the EU has increasingly claimed the image of global leader in the field of environmental protection. Given the great importance of the polar areas for the world's climate and biodiversity, this type of leadership requires an ambitious role – perhaps even a leadership role – in the governance of these areas. The analysis shows that the European potential for leadership and the success of the EU's pursuit of a leadership role differ greatly depending on the institution and subject-matter in question. The authors conclude by offering some recommendations for strengthening the EU's leadership potential and how to put it into practice.

Nederlands Instituut voor Internationale Betrekkingen - Clingendael (Netherlands Institute of International Relations)

Europe's responsibility in managing climate security risks

by Shiloh Fetzek [@shiloh_fetzek](#) and Louise van Schaik [@LouiseVanSchaik](#)

19 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.)

The EU has recognised the high-probability, high-impact threat climate change poses to international security, but is still formulating a response commensurate to the threat. This report outlines how the EU can meet a responsibility to prepare for unprecedented yet foreseeable threats to international peace and security.

Climate-related security risks in Iraq and Mali: what the EU can do

by Louise van Schaik [@LouiseVanSchaik](#)

20 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

For over a decade the EU has shown an interest in mitigating climate-related security risks, but this has rarely translated into effective policies. Iraq and Mali provide examples of how EU missions, policies and related financial instruments could be adjusted to take due account of the climate-security nexus.

Terra nova

Comment financer la lutte contre le changement climatique? De nouveaux outils financiers pour des dettes "vertes"

by Abdeldjellil Bouzidi [@Djellil_11](#)

25 June 2018

Link to the article in [French](#) (21 p.)

This note proposes the transformation of part of the debt of the developing countries in green debt. These are innovative programs for cancelling country debts as actions for transition or adaptation are taken. They appear particularly suitable for highly indebted and financially fragile countries.

JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

Centre for European Policy Studies

The legal framework to address "fake news": possible policy actions at the EU level

by Andrea Renda [@profAndreaRenda](#)

2 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (35 p.)

This paper argues that the current policy initiatives adopted by the EC are meaningful, but still incomplete. The policy response to online disinformation should ideally rely on: (i) the promotion of responsible behaviour in conveying information to end users; (ii) the enactment of a proactive media policy aimed at promoting pluralism and improving the exposure of diverse content to end users; and (iii) the empowerment of end users through media literacy initiatives, and supports to user behaviour.

Cybersecurity in finance. Getting the policy mix right!

7 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (52 p.)

Amid several large cyberattacks in 2017, the EC adopted in September 2017 its multi-sector cybersecurity package. Whereas this initiative should contribute to strengthening the cyber-resilience and response of EU financial firms, several policy issues and unanswered questions remain.

Centre for European Reform/ Open Society European Policy Institute

Game over? Europe's cyber problem

by Camino Mortera-Martinez [@CaminoMortera](#)

9 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (10 p.)

The EU knows that a cyber war is happening, but not how to fight it. To be up to speed, the bloc needs to update its cyber security plans.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

Lecciones aprendidas durante la tramitación de la Directiva NIS

by Félix Arteaga

14 June 2018

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (7 p.)

The EC approved in July 2016 [Directive \(EU\) 2016/1148](#) that proposes a wide-ranging set of measures to boost the level of security of network and information systems in the EU, followed by a communication with instructions on its application to facilitate its smooth transposition in the territory of the Union.

The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies

A balance of power in cyberspace

by Alexander Klimburg and Louk Faesen

18 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (17 p.)

Cyberspace is managed by stakeholders from civil society, the private sector, and, to a lesser degree, by governments. The latter, however, is increasingly asserting its role in cyberspace, leading to a redistribution of power in which states are not only competing with other stakeholders, but also amongst each other. This article appropriates a realist model in international relations– the balance of power theory (BOP) – and adjusts it with neoliberal concepts of power to help better understand the challenge of stability between States in and on cyberspace.

Institut français des relations internationales

Géopolitique de la cyber-conflictualité

by Julien Nocetti

6 June 2018

Link to the article in [French](#) (14 p.)

Cyber attacks tend to multiply and become more complex. Authors, like victims, can be states or private actors. The field of cyber-conflictuality is particularly difficult to grasp because of the multiplicity of actors involved, the difficulty of precisely attributing attacks and the emergence of new forms of information warfare. Attempts at international regulation of cyberspace have yielded modest results.

L'Europe: sujet ou objet de la géopolitique des données ?

by Thomas Gomart [@Thomas Gomart](#), Julien Nocetti [@JulienNocetti](#), and Clément Tonon [@clemtonon11](#)

24 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (52 p.)

Data must not only be understood as a legal and commercial subject, but as an integral part of international politics. Data management involves actors with very different boundaries and motivations: the issue of security and sovereignty for the states, it is a democratic stake for the populations (personal data) and a fundamental source of value creation for the companies.

International Centre for Counter-Terrorism

The demise of the Islamic state and the fate of its Western foreign fighters: six things to consider

by Lorne L. Dawson

6 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (19 p.)

Taking into consideration six set of circumstances, this paper offers three conclusions: (1) in the short term, relative to previous jihadist conflicts, most of the surviving Islamic State fighters will stay, fight, and die in jihadist groups fighting an insurgency in Syria and Iraq; (2) in the mid-term, the Islamic State and its fighters will be impacted by the uniquely charismatic and prophetic nature of the group, giving it the potential to more successfully survive the collapse of its Caliphate; (3) in the long-term, the development of a global subaltern jihadist movement has transformed the basic conditions of terrorism, and hence the ongoing threat posed by all jihadists.

American Enterprise Institute

Authoritarianism in the heart of Europe

by Dalibor Rohac [@daliborrohac](#)

1 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

What distinguishes the governments of Hungary and Poland are not their views on immigration nor their defense of national sovereignty or Europe's Judeo-Christian heritage. Rather, it is their distinctly authoritarian and anti-market features. Hungarian and Polish authoritarianism, as well as the rise of political kleptocracy in Hungary, pose a direct threat to the values on which the transatlantic alliance was built and America's interest in the region.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Urbane Sicherheit(en): Thesen zur Verbindung von sozialer und innerer Sicherheit

by Jens Wurtzbacher

10 August 2018

Link to the article in [German](#) (15 p.)

Security is becoming more and more of a concern in growing cities. There are two main reasons for this: the growing income inequality and the increasing population density in big cities. The growing income disparities fuel gentrification processes and repression. The growth of a city from which not all benefit equally, leads to financial constraints and to the reduction of open spaces.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

Fórmulas utilizadas para la radicalización y el reclutamiento yihadista de menores en España

by Álvaro Vicente

15 June 2018

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (16 p.)

At least 36 jihadists have radicalized and recruited minors in Spain over the past six years. The performances analysis distinguishes three formulas used in the recruitment of children and teenagers: within the family, in the social network and in social media.

Institut français des relations internationales

L'Union européenne et la lutte contre le terrorisme

by Séverine Wernert

1 June 2018

Link to the article in [French](#) (13 p.)

Since 2015, several countries in the EU have been hit by attacks. The transnational dimension of the threat has prompted member states to strengthen their security union. Various new directives have been adopted, and cooperation measures have been implemented or improved. Nevertheless, the EU's anti-terrorist activities have remained limited, due largely to the desire of member states to retain control in areas of national security.

TRANSPORT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ENERGY

Centre for European Policy Studies

Meeting Europe's connectivity challenge: the role for community networks

by William Echikson and Antonella Zarra

4 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (21 p.)

This paper looks at the challenges and opportunities involved in setting up, maintaining and expanding operations of community networks within the EU and elsewhere in Europe. Based on personal interviews with officials in Brussels as well as telephone conversations with leaders of community networks throughout Europe, it draws lessons learned from a selection of projects ranging from Spain in the West to the Republic of Georgia in the East.

Prospects for electric vehicle batteries in a circular economy

by Eleanor Drabik [@Elliedrabik](#) and Vasileios Rizos [@vasileios_rizos](#)

12 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (39 p.)

The objective of this paper is to provide information and estimates about the impacts of managing the large number of lithium-ion batteries for electric vehicles that enter the market and will reach the end of their life in the coming years. The analysis compares two different hypothetical scenarios involving different levels of ambition regarding battery collection rates for recycling in Europe and the recycling efficiency rate for different materials.

The Oxford Institute for Energy studies

Electric vehicles and electricity

by David Robinson

11 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (19 p.)

There is a broad consensus that penetration of electric vehicles (EVs) will rise throughout the world, but great uncertainty as to the timing and extent. There is also a growing recognition that automated, shared and electric vehicles (SAEVs) will be an important part of the coming revolution in sustainable mobility. Particularly in combination, shared mobility, automation and electric powertrains can result in major reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from transportation, as well as significantly less air pollution and greater social equality. This article adopts these views as a starting point.

Electricity markets in MENA: adapting for the transition era

by Rahmat Poudeneh, Bassam Fattou and, Anupama Sen

27 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (22 p.)

This paper argues that resource-rich MENA countries can move towards adopting a transition model of electricity markets. It also outlines the key components of the liberalization and integrating renewables for the wholesale market, retail market, and network regulation, considering the objectives of governments and the specific contexts of the region.

Terra nova

Pour un débat serein sur la programmation pluriannuelle de l'énergie :une stratégie claire pour le secteur électrique

by Nicolas Goldberg [@GoldbergNic](#) and Antoine Guillou [@antoineguillou](#)

27 June 2018

Link to the article in [French](#) (27 p.)

While the public debate on the next multiannual energy program is coming to an end, it is clear that in France the debates on climate and energy policy often end up focusing exclusively on energy production, and singularly on the production of electricity and the share of nuclear power. However, it is the national low carbon strategy that should define how France can achieve a goal of carbon neutrality in 2050, a necessary crossing point to hope to limit climate change to 2 ° C by 2100 and to respect the Paris agreement.

Institut français des relations internationales

L'essor de l'éolien offshore en mer du Nord: un enjeu stratégique pour l'Europe

by Michel Cruciani

16 July 2018

Link to the article in [French](#) (46 p.)

The North Sea has provided a favorable environment for the design of the world's first offshore wind turbines. Its southern part enjoys an excellent wind regime and a shallow water depth. Public policies have gradually encouraged the development of this sector in the five best-situated countries: Germany, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies

Towards tighter markets before peak oil demand

by Lucia van Geuns

29 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

Over the last few years the oil price has experienced significant changes. From well over 100 dollars per barrel in the pre-2014 high oil price world, the price dropped to as low as 30 dollars per barrel in early 2016. Since then, it has embarked on a trajectory of gradually rising prices, reaching close to 70 (WTI) or 80 (Brent) dollars per barrel by mid 2018. In this paper the authors aim to discuss the questions and uncertainties that matter the most for the future of oil markets and the oil industry.

Institut français des relations internationales

Navigating the storm: "OPEC+" producers facing lower oil prices

by Marc-Antoine Eyl-Mazzega, Carole Mathieu, Elodie Bernard, Philippe Copinschi, Saïd Nachet and Isabelle Rousseau

18 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (116 p.)

On 22 June 2018, "OPEC+" oil Ministers (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries members and an ad hoc alliance with several non-OPEC producers, notably with Russia, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan) will gather in Vienna to discuss the status and future of their production limitation agreement which was initiated in November 2016 and runs until the end of December 2018.

Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych (Polish Institute of International Affairs)

Nord Stream 2: inconvenient questions

by Aleksandra Gawlikowska-Fyk, Marcin Terlikowski @[MTerlikowski](#), Bartosz Wiśniewski and Szymon Zaręba

3 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (14 p.)

As the EU faces a range of pressing challenges, there is one issue that merits special attention: The Russian gas pipeline running on the Baltic Sea seabed. Although it is often portrayed as "purely commercial", the purpose of Nord Stream 2 is anything but that. It is intended to rewrite the politics of natural gas supply to Europe for years to come and to solidify Russia's position on the EU gas market. Beyond economic and market considerations, a number of issues leave no doubt that the "blue fuel", rather than becoming an increasingly tradable commodity, remains one of Russia's principal instruments of pressure and coercion, both political and economic.

Ośrodek Studiów Wschodnich (Centre for Eastern Studies)

Nord Stream 2 divides the west

by Agata Łoskot-Strachota @[agata_loskot](#), Rafał Bajczuk @[RBajczuk](#) and Szymon Kardaś @[szymonkardas](#)

28 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (10 p.) and [Polish](#) (10 p.)

In recent weeks the US has stepped up its campaign against the Nord Stream 2 project. Washington is putting pressure on Berlin to withdraw its support for the project, and is threatening to use increasingly powerful measures, including sanctions on European companies involved in the gas pipeline's implementation. The growing dispute between the US and Germany over Nord Stream 2 has become an element of the broader controversy surrounding the project in the EU and is leading to deeper divisions between the member states.

The Oxford Institute for Energy studies

Building new gas transportation infrastructure in the EU - what are the rules of the game?

by Katja Yafimava

19 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (191 p.)

This paper provides an essential guide to the different regimes for incremental (new) pipeline capacity which have evolved over the past decade. By disaggregating this 'messy' evolution, the paper not only sets out the different regimes and the projects to which they apply, but also shows how this rather unsatisfactory situation became increasingly politicized post-2014 in respect of all Russian pipelines, but especially Nord Stream 2. The paper also discusses the impact of the new

security and governance regulations, and the possible amendment of the third gas directive to include offshore pipelines and specifically Nord Stream 2.

The Oxford Institute for Energy studies

The US exit from the JCPOA: what consequences for Iranian energy ?

by David Ramin Jalilvand

6 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

On May 8, the US announced their immediate and full withdrawal from the Iran nuclear deal, formally known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). This came with the re-imposition of all nuclear-related US sanctions and possibly several new sanctions.

Corporate Europe Observatory

One treaty to rule them all: the Energy charter treaty and the power it gives corporations to halt the energy transition

by Pia Eberhardt [@pia_eberhardt](#), Cecilia Olivet [@CeOlivet](#) and Lavinia Steinfert [@LSteinfert](#)

13 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (97 p.)

This report exposes how the little-known [Energy Charter Treaty](#) gives corporations the power to obstruct the transition from climate-wrecking fossil fuels towards renewable energy. And how it is being expanded, threatening to bind yet more countries to corporate-friendly energy policies.

CEPII - Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationale

International transport costs: new findings from modelling additive costs

by Guillaume Daudin, Jérôme Héricourt [@JeromeHericourt](#) and Lise Patureau

August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (51 p.)

This paper investigates the pattern of international transport costs over time, using information contained in the US imports flows over 1974-2013.

Fundación de Estudios de Economía Aplicada

Planning, evaluation and financing of transport infrastructures: rethinking the basics

by Ginés de Rus and M. Pilar Socorro

30 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (26 p.)

This paper revises some of the common views on transport infrastructure investment and proposes alternative ways to achieve a more efficient planning, evaluation and financing of transport infrastructures in a world where planners may pursue their own interests, there exist different levels of government, and budget constraints are pervasive. The authors focus on the need for public planning and independent economic evaluation, and the importance of deciding the pricing scheme in the planning phase.

Policy Network

Keeping pace. Updating taxi transportation in the app economy

28 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (46 p.)

This report examines the regulatory landscape in a number of key European capital cities, namely London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Paris and Madrid. The report then assesses the future challenges likely to affect the development and regulation of the industry, drawing on the experience of these cities. Finally, the report presents proposals that help policymakers to respond effectively by envisaging a regulatory framework that prioritises security and fair competition to ensure a good deal for consumers, as well as decent minimum standards for the workforce.

Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies - European University Institute

Improving European rail freight

by Matthias Finger and David Kupfer

June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (11 p.)

European rail freight could offer a way to solve many transport related problems, mainly heavy congestion and pollution. There are good reasons why national and European policies support the sector and aim at improving the European network. Yet, the modal share of international rail freight remains low in Europe mainly due to fragmented national railway systems that create high costs and wait times at border crossing. As part of the so called 4th railway package the EU has passed a bundle of legislative measures to improve the situation.

SECTION 5 - FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY / DEFENCE

Institut français des relations internationales

Tailored assurance: balancing deterrence and disarmament in responding to NATO-Russia tensions

by Heather Williams

3 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (42 p.)

The 2018 Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) called for tailoring assurance across America's allies, including NATO, as part of an overall deterrence and assurance strategy. The purpose of this study is to identify the various options available to the US to enable it to adapt capabilities, messaging strategies, and other tools, thereby providing more effective and consistent assurance in the face of the Russian threat.

EU Institute for security studies

EU defence capability development - plans, priorities, projects

by Daniel Fiott

25 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

This brief looks at the EU's Capability Development Plan (CDP) and argues that it might be seen as the glue that can enhance coherence between other defence initiatives. What defence capabilities could the EU collectively prioritise now and in the future in a context of finite financial resources and rapidly evolving strategic and technology trends?

Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques

The European defence fund: challenges and opportunities for the land armament industry

by Jean-Pierre Maulny

11 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (6 p.)

Out of all the recent European initiatives, the European Defence Fund could be the real game changer for the defence industry. Community funding will complement national defence budgets to finance defence research and armament programs. This fund will incentivise Europeans to collaborate with each other. How is the land armament industry preparing for such an evolution? What types of projects will be funded by the EU?

Boosting defence cooperation in Europe: an analysis of key military capabilities

by Alessandro Marrone, Jean-Pierre Maulny, Daniele Fattibene and Andrea Aversano Stabile

25 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (45 p.)

The study aims at analysing the developments regarding key military capabilities of 31 European countries in four specific areas: Air-to-air refuelling, remotely piloted aircraft systems, space-based capabilities for security and defence, intelligence surveillance reconnaissance capabilities in the maritime domain. A chapter is dedicated to each area, by focusing on estimated expenditures, capability development, and cooperation among the considered countries.

Jacques Delors Institute - Berlin

EU-NATO cooperation: distinguishing narrative from substance

by Nicole Koenig [@Nic_Koenig](#)

20 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

At the NATO Summit in Brussels, the EU and NATO have committed to deepen their cooperation. This was an important political signal as it came after revived fears that the EU's defence cooperation efforts might lead to decoupling, duplication and discrimination.

Nederlands Instituut voor Internationale Betrekkingen - Clingendael (Netherlands Institute of International Relations)

European strategic autonomy: going it alone?

by Margriet Drent [@DrentMargriet](#)

8 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (9 p.)

With the boost that has been given to the EU's defence policy, some of the St. Malo reflexes have reoccurred in Washington. Mostly, there are some misgivings in the US about the exact meaning of 'European strategic autonomy', as it featured in the 2016 EU Global Strategy. But also in Europe, it is not clear what strategic autonomy means.

More European defence cooperation: the road to a European defence industry?

by Margriet Drent [@DrentMargriet](#) and Dick Zandee

6 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

In 2017 European defence cooperation has been given a boost by the launching of permanent structured cooperation, the coordinated annual review on defence and the European defence fund. This paper provides an assessment of the potential impact of the 2017 initiatives on the European defence technological and industrial base, paying particular attention to SMEs.

Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych (Polish Institute of International Affairs)

Newport – Warsaw – Brussels: NATO in defence of peace in Europe

by Anna M. Dyner [@Anna_M_Dyner](#), Artur Kacprzyk [@ArturKacprzyk](#), Wojciech Lorenz [@LorenzWojciech](#), Marcin A. Piotrowski and Marcin Terlikowski (ed.) [@MTerlikowski](#)

July 2018

Link to the article in English (153 p.)

The bulk of this report is individual profiles of the 29 NATO members in which the approach of a given country to the pivotal issues on the Alliance's agenda is analysed for the period between 2014 and 2018.

Rahvusvaheline Kaitseuringute Keskus (International Centre for Defence and Security)

Air defence of the Baltic states

by Christopher Harper, Tony Lawrence and Sven Sakkov

1 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (43 p.)

NATO's air defence capability has declined over the past decades, a period during which the Allies have usually been able to operate assuming air superiority. Russia's air power, by contrast, has grown in size and sophistication.

Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

The defence of Finland and Sweden: continuity and variance in strategy and public opinion

by Charly Saloniuss-Pasternak [@charlyjps](#)

6 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (9 p.)

At state strategic decision-maker and public opinion levels, Swedish defence politics fluctuates more than its Finnish counterpart. During the past twenty-five years, different historical experiences and strategic cultures have caused Finland's defence policies to underscore continuity, while Sweden's have revelled in discontinuity. The Swedish population now seems to believe that Sweden will be defended together with others, while the Finnish population remains sceptical of even the need for external assistance – especially if it requires a commitment to help defend others in return.

Ambiguity and stability in the Baltic Sea region: defence cooperation between Finland and Sweden increases both

by Charly Saloniuss-Pasternak [@charlyjps](#)

15 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (7 p.)

Defence cooperation between Finland and Sweden has created a 'fleet-in-being' effect across the Baltic Sea region, with mixed consequences for regional stability, and paradoxically both increasing and decreasing ambiguity at the same time. The implications of Swedish and Finnish security policy coordination for regional stability are clear: the current situation is strategically stable, but if Russia further destabilises it, Finland (and potentially Sweden) would seek a new equilibrium through a change in policies, possibly through joining NATO.

Royal United Services Institute

Underwriting proliferation: sanctions evasion, proliferation finance and the insurance industry

by Emil Dall [@EmilDall](#) and Tom Keatinge [@keatingetom](#)

9 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (44 p.)

This paper seeks to establish the baseline for a discussion on proliferation finance in the (re)insurance sector. The insurance industry can play a vital role in contributing to the successful implementation of international sanctions and wider counter proliferation efforts against North Korea. As London is the home of global maritime insurance, it is increasingly expected to play a prominent role in global sanctions implementation and in the disruption of North Korea's illicit commercial networks and activities.

European Political Strategy Centre

Geopolitical outlook for Europe - confrontation vs cooperation

8 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (10 p.)

The global outlook for the next 12-24 months looks to be made of ongoing international instability, with great power competition, deliberate disruptiveness and increasing transactionalism in foreign policy contributing to persisting unease and uncertainty. In this age of uncertainty, Europe's success will hinge on its agility and speed in adapting to changing global circumstances, and its resolve to keep true to its values and founding principles.

Institut pro evropskou politiku EUROPEUM (EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy)

The nightmare of the dark - the security fears that keep Europeans awake at night

by Susi Dennison [@sd270](#), Ulrike Esther Franke and Paweł Zerka

13 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (42 p.)

EU member states are fairly united in their understanding of threats. They currently see cyber attacks; state collapse or civil war in the EU's neighbourhood; external meddling in domestic politics; uncontrolled migration; and the deterioration of the international institutional order as the top five security threats the EU faces. But member states diverge in their perceived vulnerability to threats.

Instituto Español de Estudios Estratégicos

Efectos de la guerra de Ucrania en las Repúblicas Bálticas

by Andrés González Martín

11 July 2018

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (19 p.)

Before the war in Ukraine, in the three Baltic republics the threat from Russia was understood as a question of political or economic dimensions. Now, the threat relate to an essential military dimension. The security dilemma that arises can trigger a military escalation in the Baltic and in Scandinavia.

Algunas reflexiones sobre la posverdad desde la perspectiva de la seguridad

by Federico Aznar Fernández-Montesinos

13 June 2018

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (15 p.)

Terms such as post-truth or more recently fake news are concepts that trivialize falsehoods and imply risks for national security as they can affect the cohesion of the societies and can also be manipulated by external agents. The existence of social networks, the loss of informative references and the weakness of journalism aggravate their effects in a postmodern world based on weak concepts. Fighting against this phenomenon affects the core values of the west, its heritage, to the extent that it is based on critical thinking and freedom of conscience and requires a reinforced legitimacy and the synergy role of the EU.

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

How a European Security Council could strengthen EU foreign policy: Brussels' new telephone number?

by Olaf Wientzek and Christian E. Rieck

13 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.) and [German](#) (8 p.)

In order to strengthen the EU's foreign and security policy, the German chancellor Angela Merkel suggested the creation of a European Security Council. The following paper analyzes the possible tasks, the composition and the functioning of such an instrument.

Policy Exchange

Remaking the case for NATO: collective security and the British national interest

by John Bew [@JohnBew](#), Gabriel Elefteriu [@GElefteriu](#) and Andrew Ehrhardt

6 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (64 p.)

As the international order enters a period of profound change, a strong, healthy and forward-looking NATO is an absolute strategic necessity for Britain. Apathy, historical amnesia and wishful thinking are three enemies of NATO that need to be tackled head on. There are long-term historical trends at work that threaten the Western Alliance and the travails of NATO cannot be laid at the door of President Trump alone.

Ulkopoliittinen instituutti (Finnish Institute of International Affairs)

The security strategies of the US, China, Russia and the EU: living in different worlds

by Mika Aaltola [@MikaAaltola](#), Jyrki Kallio, Kristi Raik [@KristiRaik](#) and Katri Pynnöniemi [@Pynnoniemi](#)

15 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (78 p.)

This report analyses and compares the security strategies of four major international actors: the United States, China, Russia and the EU. The rules-based liberal international order is increasingly under strain due to tightening geopolitical competition and the decline of the Western hegemony. In this context, the report explores the conceptions of the four major powers with regard to the world order, the self-defined position of each actor in it, and their possible aspirations to change the existing order.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

An unequal fight: strengthening Europol's counter-terrorism mandate

by Christian Kaunert, Sarah Leonard and Ikrom Yakubov

25 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

This study evaluates the current role of Europol in coping with terrorism, both traditional and non-traditional forms, and describes the measures, strategies and means that are required to further enhance its counter-terrorist role.

Perceptions of the OSCE in Europe and the USA

by Alexandra Dienes and Reinhard Krumm

8 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (132 p.)

Which role does the OSCE have in today's unpredictable and turbulent security environment? Experts from 14 different OSCE member states assess the perception of the organization in their respective countries. With this publication the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung hopes to clarify each country's perceptions of the OSCE and thereby bring into sharper focus the goals and aims of the organization, which historically made such an important contribution towards ending the Cold War.

Institut français des relations internationales

Penser son ennemi : modélisations de l'adversaire dans les forces armées

by Serge Caplain

11 July 2018

Link to the article in [French](#) (66 p.)

The designation of an enemy is always the result of a political decision. There are differences in methods of analysis and modelling of enemy study, even within NATO countries, showing the diversity of how to address an adversary. These traditional approaches could however soon be challenged by innovations in military intelligence and applications of artificial intelligence.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

NATO-EU cooperation to project stability

by Andrea Aversano Stabile [@Andreaversanost](#), Guillaume Lasconjarias [@GLasconjarias](#) and Paola Sartori [@SartoriPal](#)

10 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.)

The paper aims at highlighting major shortfalls, lessons learned as well as challenges ahead for NATO-EU cooperation in projecting stability.

Italian Institute for International Political Studies

De-radicalization in the Mediterranean

by Lorenzo Vidina

18 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (159 p.)

In the past few years, the MENA region witnessed a rise in jihadist extremism and radicalization, as countries in the area were rocked by a series of deadly terrorist attacks. How have different governments around the Mediterranean responded? What sort of alternative measures have been taken? How effective have these policies been? What further steps can be taken to strengthen the response of the authorities?

Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

The EU's four strategic challenges

by Nicole Gnesotto

10 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (7 p.) [French](#) (8 p.)

In preparation for the NATO summit, the author distinguishes and analyses four strategic challenges that require European lighting: autonomy in decision-making, crisis anticipation, political influence and the coherence between our interests and our democratic principles.

Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych (Polish Institute of International Affairs)

How Russian violations of the 1997 Founding Act influence NATO-Russia relations

by Anna Maria Dyner [@Anna_M_Dyner](#), Artur Kacprzyk [@ArturKacprzyk](#), Wojciech Lorenz and Marcin Terlikowski

6 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

The 1997 NATO-Russia founding act reflected the consensus within the Alliance that new security architecture in Europe should be based on three pillars: enlargement of transformed NATO, European integration and partnership with Russia. Self-limitation on the stationing and deployment of troops in the territories of new NATO members was conditioned upon Russia's observance of the rule-based order. After the annexation of Crimea, the Allies decided to respect the spirit of the founding act to limit the risk of escalation and defend the security system Russia is interested in derailing.

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute)

Lituania, Letonia y Estonia y la consolidación euroatlántica regional del Báltico

by Rafael José de Espona

13 July 2018

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (8 p.) and [English](#) (7 p.)

The Baltic region has consolidated around the geostrategic cohesion of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and their determined membership in both the EU and NATO.

DEVELOPMENT

European Centre for Development Policy Management

Understanding illicit financial flows and efforts to combat them in Europe and Africa

by Luckystar Miyandazi [@Lustarnde](#) and Martin Ronceray [@MartinRonceray](#)

25 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (50 p.)

Over the past two decades, illicit financial flows (IFFs) have emerged as a key issue for discussion in international taxation and development. The loss of trillions of resources for public use has become a matter of major concern everywhere, not least because it hinders the achievement of the sustainable development goals. This paper analyses the policy dynamics and look into the dilemmas relating to IFFs, in particular in Africa and Europe, to understand how to step up the game in fighting IFFs and favour development.

EASTERN PARTNERSHIP

Centre for European Policy Studies

Integrity on trial: Jdicial reform in Georgia, Ukraine and Moldova

by Steven Blockmans [@StevenBlockmans](#), Nadejda Hriptievschi, Viacheslav Panasiuk and Ekaterine Zguladze

11 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (36 p.)

This study identifies innovations in the three associated states' justice sectors. It analyses changes to both the 'hardware' of the justice system, i.e. the constitutional and institutional frameworks, as well as the 'software', i.e. selection, appointment, promotion and disciplinary procedures and other means to fight corruption in the justice sector.

Chatham House - The Royal Institute of International Affairs

Rebuilding Ukraine: an assessment of EU assistance

by Kataryna Wolczuk and Darius Žeruolis

16 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (40 p.)

The challenge of transforming Ukrainian institutions requires a smarter, more flexible and more differentiated approach to using EU assistance for individual projects.

ENLARGEMENT PROCESS

Centre for European Policy Studies

Political and economic governance in the Balkans and Eastern Europe compared

by Michael Emerson [@Michael12540](#) and Gergana Noutcheva

6 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (30 p.)

This paper seeks to compare the quality of governance of the non-EU member states of the Western Balkans and certain states of Eastern Europe, namely Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, which share Association Agreements with the EU. Both groups of states aspire to full membership of the EU. While the EU differentiates between the two groups, acknowledging the 'European perspectives' (i.e. future EU membership) of the former but not of the latter, the commitments to achieve EU political and economic standards and to adopt or approximate to EU law and policies made by both groups are similar.

Evropski pokret Srbija (European Movement in Serbia)

Twelve proposals for EU enlargement from the Western Balkans

by Vladimir Međak [@VMeđjak](#), Duško Lopandić [@duskolopandic](#), Maja Bobić [@BobicMaja](#) and Ivan Knežević

June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (36 p.)

The goal of this paper is to demonstrate that enlargement is feasible by the end of 2025 for the frontrunners, Serbia and Montenegro, and in the foreseeable future for the rest of the WB, if the manner in which it is conducted is altered and adapted to the regional context. The paper proposes actions to be taken for such alterations, summarized in twelve proposals.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

European (re)connection of the Balkans: the search for new modalities of cooperation

by Igor Kosic

11 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (28 p.) and in [Croatian](#) (28 p.)

Considering that the integration of the Western Balkans in the EU is not only in the interest of the WB6, but also the EU, the EU supports the European path of the WB6 countries through different initiatives that can contribute to the improved socioeconomic development and stability in the region, while regional connectivity represents one of the key aspects. The new EU strategy for the Western Balkans has a goal of maintaining credible enlargement perspective for the WB6 countries.

NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY

Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission

Civil society in action - promoting sub-regional cooperation between CSOs as a way forward?

by Pinar Elman [@PinarElman](#)

5 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (7 p.)

This paper analyses the common challenges to pro-democracy civil society organisations (CSOs) in the Eastern Mediterranean; and, within the context of these challenges, assesses EU support for pro-democracy CSOs within its Euro-Mediterranean institutional and policy agenda.

TRADE

Bertelsmann Stiftung

Die Rolle der EU in einem möglichen weltweiten Handelskrieg

by Thieß Petersen

27 June 2018

Link to the article in [German](#) (30 p)

Since March 2018, protectionist trade policy has been taking on increasingly concrete forms. After the EU had initially been exempted from US protective tariffs, the US government imposed protective tariffs on steel and aluminium from EU member states with effect from 1 June 2018. The reaction of the EU was not long in coming. The protectionism emanating from the USA, which is directed above all - but not exclusively - against China, threatens to escalate further. How should the EU react?

Bruegel

International trade under attack: what strategy for Europe?

by Sébastien Jean, Philippe Martin and André Sapir

27 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

This paper analyses the economic consequences of a full-scale trade war. The US position, focusing on bilateral trade imbalances presumably resulting from unbalanced trade policies, is seriously threatening the multilateral trading system. The authors estimate the impact would be damaging for everyone. Though the EU is partly protected by the size of its internal market, it must engage resolutely in a strategy of defence of trade multilateralism.

European and Chinese trade competition in third markets: the case of Latin America

by Alicia García-Herrero [@Aligarciaherrero](#), Thibault Marbach and Jianwei Xu

7 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (16 p.)

While Europe continues to hold important trade powers, the rise of China in the global economy has significantly reshaped international trade and competition. In this paper, the authors show that the degree of competition between both powers in Latin America has risen in the past decade due to China's increased trade of high-quality products.

Centre for European Policy Studies/ World Trade Institute at the University of Bern

Tomorrow's silk road: assessing an EU-China free trade agreement – 2nd edition

by Jacques Pelkmans, Weinian Hu, Federica Mustilli [@f_mustilli](#), Mattia Di Salvo [@Mattia_DiSalvo](#), Joseph Francois, Eddy Bekkers, Miriam Manchinand and Patrick Tomberger
June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (333 p.)

This study aims to provide an independent and in-depth contribution on the status of bilateral economic exchanges and persistent trade barriers between the EU and China. A second objective is to encourage a frank and open dialogue, based on a scientific evaluation and without prejudice, of the possibility of a preferential trade agreement between the two sides.

CEPII - Centre d'études prospectives et d'informations internationales

Trade and currency weapons

by Agnès Bénassy-Quéré, Matthieu Bussière and Pauline Wibaux
June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (49 p.)

The debate on trade wars and currency wars has re-emerged since the great recession of 2009. The authors study the two forms of non-cooperative policies within a single framework.

Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

Saving the WTO appellate body or returning to the wild west of trade?

by Elvire Fabry [@elvirefabry](#) and Erik Tate
7 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.) and [French](#) (21 p.)

This policy paper examines Washington's criticisms of the WTO's appellate body, reviews the procedural reforms that could improve its operation, and advocates multilateral disciplines that should be more tightly enforced so that dispute settlement mechanisms facilitate fair trade.

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

EU-Jordan trade agreement. Overview and implementation status

by Shereen Abbadi
29 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (24 p.)

This study aims to give an overview on Jordan's economy and to reflect on the progress of the [Jordan Compact](#) (an agreement between Jordan, the EU and the World Bank to improve both the livelihoods of Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians) implementation two years on.

Österreichische Gesellschaft für Europapolitik (Austrian Society for European Politics)

Die WTO am Scheideweg - Die US-Zölle auf stahl und aluminium

by Ralph Janik
22 August 2018

Link to the article in [German](#) (7 p.)

In the "trade war" between the US and a number of states together with the EU, the law is reaching its limits. The reaction of the EU, China or Canada to US tariffs is fragile. The WTO is in a dilemma. Accepting the US position would set a precedent and other EU countries could in turn

justify breaches of the law because of national security interests. On the basis of trade developments of in recent years, the WTO needs a comprehensive reform.

AFRICA

Overseas Development Institute

Africa's future is urban. Implications for EU development policy and cooperation

by Giulia Maci, Laure Criqui [@LaureCriqui](#), Jean Bossuyt and Paula Lucci
June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

Urbanisation in developing countries, particularly in Africa and Asia, is one of the defining trends of the 21st century, and has profound economic, social and environmental effects. This paper builds on ongoing research to map relevant trends in the African continent and propose new directions for the EU's urban agenda for Africa. It identifies priority issues, outlines the EU's funding instruments and makes a number of recommendations for EU engagement with cities.

The Oxford Institute for Energy Studies

The politics of renewable energy in East Africa

by Emma Gordon
28 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (30 p.)

Less than a quarter of the population in East Africa has access to electricity – the lowest electrification rates in the world. This, combined with the region's vast natural resources, present major opportunities for renewable energy investors. This paper will compare the two largest economies in eastern Africa – Ethiopia and Kenya – to show how government policy impacts renewable energy investment.

ASIA-OCEANIA

Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung (Heinrich Böll Foundation)

Conflict zone Asia-Pacific // Konfliktzone Fernost

28 June 2018

Link to the article in [English/German](#) (65 p.)

The effects of the current global power shift are most visible in the Asia-Pacific region: China's rise and the unclear future of the US alliance system in the region raise a number of foreign and security policy issues that have both regional and global dimensions.

CHINA

Italian institute for international political studies

China: Champion of (which) globalisation?

by Alessia Amighini
5 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (150 p.)

This year marks the 40th anniversary of China's reforms and opening up. In four decades, China has learned how to grasp the benefits of globalisation and has become a world economic champion. Is Beijing offering more risks or more opportunities to both mature and emerging economies? To what extent is China willing to comply with international rules and standards? Is

Beijing trying set its own global rules and institutions? Is the world destined to a new model of economic globalisation detached from political and cultural openness?

Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FIIA)

Xi Jinping thought and China's future foreign policy: multipolarity with Chinese characteristics

by Jyrki Kallio [@shamoilija](#)

16 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (7 p.)

Xi Jinping thought is aimed at guiding China both domestically and internationally. The goal is China's national rejuvenation, which will break the global dominance of Western civilization. The revival must allegedly be led by a strong ideology guided by a strong and charismatic leader: Xi Jinping.

Centre for European Policy Studies

Reciprocity and mutual benefits: EU-China cooperation on and protection of geographical indications

by Weinian Hu

22 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (29 p.)

This report illustrates that, in the context of negotiating the geographical indications (GI) protection agreement, the EU succeeded in extending its GI protection philosophy, i.e. the so-called 'old-world' approach, and model to China, paving the way for more GIs to be registered in the country for future protection. The EU leverages GI protection to enhance its food quality policy, which goes hand in hand with the reform of the CAP. As for China, doubling down on GI exports to Europe and through ambitious trade agreements with other trading partners should be a goal.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

The new sea people: China in the Mediterranean

by Ronald H. Linden

30 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (21 p.)

The surge in overseas investment that has accompanied China's Belt and Road Initiative has swept into Mediterranean region. Mediterranean countries are part of the world's largest market but also the EU's divided governance and now with the US an uncertain ally, vulnerability to Chinese economic power has grown.

MTA Közgazdaság- és Regionális Tudományi Kutatóközpont - Világgazdasági Intézet (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies HAS - Institute of World Economics)

Chinese investment in central and eastern European countries: analysis of the EU factor

by Zhang Fumei

28 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (21 p.)

Historically, the international relationship between China and the EU mainly refers to trade and investment with western European countries. However, the cooperation between China and CEE countries is much neglected under the EU framework.

Utrikespolitiska Institutet (Swedish Institute of International Affairs)

China's impact on Russia's economy

by Vladislav Inozemtsev

20 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

On June 9, 2018, at the very same day when the G7 leaders got together in Canada, for their annual summit, Russia's President Vladimir Putin gleefully peacocked in front of reporters in Qingdao, China, standing side by side with the leaders of China, India, and several post-Soviet states. His three-daylong state visit to China was used to demonstrate how close the ties between the two nations were nowadays and how important China is for Russia. This paper focuses on the China and Russia relations that go far beyond the traditional issues of trade and investment.

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Social policies in political party programs: does equality matter?

3 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (36 p.) and in [Albanian](#) (36 p.)

Kosovo provides little social protection for its people and the state falls short in addressing even the basic needs of marginalized groups. While billions of Euros are spent in individual infrastructure projects, little intent of upgrade the social protection system is shown by any of the main parties in the political spectrum.

Centre international de formation européenne

France and Central Asia - time for a new vision?

by Susann Heinecke

6 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (5 p.)

This paper reviews France's policy towards Central Asia and the current state of bilateral relations with the five Central Asian states, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. It outlines answers to the following questions: What is the essence and outcome of France's engagement in Central Asia thus far? What are the prospects for further engagement, in particular with regards to the renewal of the EU's Central Asia Strategy and the potential engagement in the Chinese One Belt One Road Initiative?

Foreign Policy Centre

The rise of illiberal civil society in the former Soviet Union?

by Adam Hug (ed.) [@AdamHug](#)

18 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (81 p.)

This publication examines the growing influence of illiberal, anti-Western and socially conservative civil society groups, popular movements and political forces in five post-Soviet states: Georgia, Armenia, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Moldova. It finds that illiberal social attitudes remain prevalent across the region, particularly in relation to LGBTI rights, and that they are increasingly being used as opportunities for political mobilisation within these societies.

International Crisis Group

Russia and Turkey in the Black Sea and the South Caucasus

28 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (41 p.)

Russia and Turkey have repaired relations that nearly collapsed after Turkish fighter jets shot down a Russian warplane near the Syria-Turkey border in 2015. Russia has since lifted most of the sanctions it had imposed on Turkey. But Russia-Turkey rivalry is still all too evident in regions sandwiched between the two countries – the Black Sea and South Caucasus.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Istituto Affari Internazionali

European external actions in a multilateral arena: an analysis of EU relations with Brazil

by Eleonora Poli [@poli_eleonora](#)

17 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (13 p.)

Relations between the EU and Brazil have often become stuck in a “vicious circle” of progress, stagnation and even temporary regression. Most recently, EU–Brazil cooperation was undermined by the 2008–9 “Great Recession”. In the current multipolar (or non-polar) world order, the EU needs to relaunch its role in the international arena by going beyond “the usual suspects” and cooperating with new partners. Brazil has all the potential to be one of these new partners.

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

Istituto Affari Internazionali

Lebanon-EU relations and ways forward: qualitative research findings with key stakeholders in Lebanon

by Karina Goulordava

21 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.)

This report provides qualitative findings from interviews conducted with key stakeholders in Lebanon within the categories of labour, women’s rights, youth, Islamic organizations, rural development, policy-making and new social movements. The report includes background data on the political and economic context in Lebanon, provides an overview of EU policies in Lebanon and presents the research findings from qualitative interviews.

Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (German Institute for International and Security Affairs)

Mission impossible? UN-Vermittlung in Libyen, Syrien und dem Jemen

by Muriel Asseburg, Wolfram Lacher [@W_Lacher](#) and Mareike Transfeld

4 July 2018

Link to the article in [German](#) (68 p.)

The upheavals in the Arab world since 2011 have led to civil wars in three countries: Libya, Syria and Yemen. In all three cases, the UN seeks to mediate agreements between the conflicting parties aimed at pacification through power-sharing. In doing so, the UN can point to its established leadership role in mediation efforts aimed at ending civil wars.

Die Kurden im Irak und in Syrien nach dem Ende der Territorialherrschaft des "Islamischen Staates": die Grenzen kurdischer Politik

by Günter Seufert

4 July 2018

Link to the article in [German](#) (92 p.)

This paper takes a critical look at the historical, economic and political parameters of the action and decision-making of Kurdish players. The authors analyze the reasons for the political failure of the referendum for independence of the Iraqi Kurds of 2017, the relationship between the two largest Kurdish parties of the Middle East, and the balance of power among the Kurds of Syria.

Actors in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict: interests, narratives and the reciprocal effects of the occupation

by Peter Lintl

3 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (59 p.)

This study examines the ways in which the Israeli-Palestinian conflict shapes and transforms the interests, narratives and options of relevant actors, in light of the failure of peace talks and the continuing occupation of the West Bank.

RUSSIA

Rahvusvaheline Kaitseuringute Keskus (International Centre for Defence and Security)

EU-Russia relations in the new Putin era: not much light at the end of the tunnel

by András Ràcz, Kristi Raik

16 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (25 p.)

This report analyses the ramifications of and short-to-medium-term prospects for relations between the EU and Russia around three main arguments: first, the views of the EU and Russia on the international and European security order, second, the disagreements in the conflict over Ukraine, and third, the economic ties between Europe and Russia.

Institut français des relations internationales

Moscow's Syria campaign: Russian lessons for the art of strategy

by Dmitry (Dima) Adamsky

10 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (36 p.)

The Syrian experience has had major repercussions on Russian strategic thinking and operative art. How did "Russian strategic art" manifest during the conflict in Syria? How did Moscow design its campaign and then evaluate its operational efficiency in relation to the objectives set? What lessons has the Russian strategic community learned, and how will these lessons influence the Kremlin's approach in the future?

Chutzpah and realism: Vladimir Putin and the making of Russian foreign policy

by Bobo Lo

13 June 2018

Link to the article in [English \(38 p.\)](#)

During the 1990s, Russia was a regional power in all but name. Today, however, we are witnessing the re-emergence of a global Russia, whose ambition and confidence are at a post-

Cold War high. The conviction that it is integral to a new world order reflects not only a historical sense of entitlement, but also renewed self-belief.

Instituto Español de Estudios Estratégicos

Consideraciones estratégicas de la reforma militar rusa

by José Pardo de Santayana Gómez de Olea

3 July 2018

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (15 p.)

As the result of the serious failures detected during the Russian military intervention in Georgia during the summer of 2008 and the new perception in the Russian Federation of its geopolitical environment, in which the potential expansion of NATO is interpreted as a threat to its area of influence, the Kremlin has started a profound military reform. This situation has turned the focus to the Russian military force and to the NATO eastern border, where the renewed algebra of the Cold War has opened important questions about the danger that derives from it.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

The US-Europe vs. Russia triangle

by Eugene B. Rumer

11 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (13 p.)

Russia's relations with Europe and the US are at their worst since the end of the Soviet Union. Russian leaders reject the post-Cold War vision of a Europe whole, free, at peace with itself and its neighbours, view NATO as a threat and increasingly consider the EU as a danger to Russia's political system.

Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych (Polish Institute of International Affairs)

The importance of Russia's second-generation elite

by Bartosz Bielszczuk and Agnieszka Legucka

19 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (8 p.)

The appointment of Dmitry Patrushev, the son of the Secretary of the security council of Russia, to a ministerial post is a symbol of the ongoing shift of power to a younger generation of Russian leaders. A growing group of so-called "Kremlin kids" hold significant, even though not visible, positions in the power structures, enabling Russian elites to maintain influence and control through personal and family links. For Western countries, it is a signal that Russia's strategic goal of enforcing the change in the European security system will be continued.

The Henry Jackson Society

A definition of contemporary Russian conflict: how does the Kremlin wage war?

by Bob Seely

4 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (15 p.)

This peer-reviewed paper offers a definition of the nature of modern Russian warfare and draws a direct comparison between Cold War-era KGB 'Active Measures' and the aggression of Putin's Russia.

Utrikespolitiska Institutet (Swedish Institute of International Affairs)

Marketplace or military bastion? Kaliningrad between Brussels and Moscow

by Ingmar Oldberg (ed.)

August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (64 p.)

The aim of this publication is not only to explain why the Kaliningrad region has in recent years become a military hotspot in the Baltic Sea region but also to go deeper and elucidate the internal situation, the economic and foreign relations, not least in the EU context.

TURKEY / EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Institut français des relations internationales

Putsch manqué de 2016 en Turquie: quelles conséquences sur la relation Turquie-Afrique?

by Benjamin Auge

26 June 2018

Link to the article in [French](#) (28 p.)

The failed coup of July 2016 against the power of President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan led to profound upheavals in Turkey but also had a very significant impact on the organization of its international relations and influence networks.

Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission

Eastern Mediterranean regional dynamics: conflicts and opportunities for conflict resolution support

by Rebecca Bornstein

27 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (9 p.)

Diplomatic engagement between countries in the Eastern Mediterranean presents the opportunity for greater regional cooperation on a range of issues, including policy, security and economic growth. Increased cooperation has the potential to lead to shared regional norms and institutions that promote regional stability and aid in conflict resolution support. But the potential for regional cohesion is limited, both because of differences in national priorities and recent and long-standing conflicts. This article explores the limitations and potential of conflict resolution support in the Eastern Mediterranean.

MTA Közgazdaság- és Regionális Tudományi Kutatóközpont - Világgazdasági Intézet (Centre for Economic and Regional Studies HAS - Institute of World Economics)

Revision of EU-Turkey customs union in the light of trade relations in historical perspective

by Ceran Arslan Olcay [@ceranao](#)

26 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (27 p.)

In this study, the revision of Turkey-EU customs union is discussed within the light of foreign trade policies of the EU by taking the integration models into consideration. The first part of the paper makes a brief overview of fundamental integration models that affect the foreign trade policies of partners. In addition, EU's policy changes in trade relations with the changes in conditions will be handled. In the second part, EU-Turkey trade relations within customs union are examined.

Utrikespolitiska Institutet (Swedish Institute of International Affairs)

Authoritarian at home and impulsive abroad - Erdoğan's foreign policy in the Middle East

by Bitte Hammargren [@bitteham](#)

20 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (14 p.)

This paper examines Turkey's role as a player in the Middle East, which has changed dramatically during the last years, as it has gone from being viewed as a role model to a problem maker in the region.

Fundación Alternativas

Nueva victoria de Erdogan en Turquía: retos domésticos y regionales

by Miguel Fernández Ibáñez

28 June 2018

Link to the article in [Spanish](#) (13 p.)

On June 24, the coalition formed by the AKP and MHP obtained the victory in the elections to the Parliament and the Presidency of Turkey with little more than 50% of the registered votes in each meeting, a reflection of the deep social and political polarization that crosses the country. The triumph serves as a starting point for the introduction of the presidential system, by virtue of which the opposition will see its limited role when it comes to conditioning the decisions of the Recep Tayyip Erdogan.

Nederlands Instituut voor Internationale Betrekkingen - Clingendael (Netherlands Institute of International Relations)

Promoting sustainable connectivity in the Balkans and Black Sea region

by Maaïke Okano-Heijmans [@MaaïkeOh](#)

2 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

The risk of a connectivity conflict becoming the next great game in the Balkans and Black Sea region is real. If, instead, countries in the region are to capitalize on their geography and history as a trading hub, all stakeholders need to invest in furthering political will, money, cooperation and trust. The Balkans and Black Sea Cooperation Forum (BBSF), convened in Athens in May 2018, is a noteworthy building block in this process.

Too big for its boots: Turkish foreign policy towards the Middle East from 2002 to 2018

by Erwin van Veen [@ErwinVeen](#) and Engin Yüksel

23 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (38 p.)

Over the past 16 years, Turkey has replaced its peaceful, economically-based foreign policy towards the Middle East with a more security-focused one that includes greater support for the Muslim Brotherhood, deals aggressively with Kurds in both Turkey and Syria, and adds a growing Eurasian focus to its traditional Western emphasis. These foreign policy developments have largely happened as a result of the deep and prolonged domestic political contestation over the Turkish state that occurred between 2002 and 2018.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Bertelsmann Stiftung

North Americans remain united on trade, yet divided on NAFTA

by Giancarlo Acquaviva and Robert Wolfe

July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (14 p.)

This paper studies attitudes towards trade and the NAFTA agreement in its member countries, Canada, Mexico and the US. It finds that in all countries, there is a favourable opinion on trade. Mexicans and Canadians are also largely pro NAFTA, while opinions in the US are much more divided. Opinions also vary with gender and age. The paper suggests that NAFTA has become a toxic brand in the US, as there are more hostile views towards it than can be explained by attitudes towards trade.

Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies - European University Institute

Reading Olson to understand Trump: multipolarity without multilateralism?

by Zaki Laïdi [@ZakiLaidi](#)

2 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (20 p.)

Since Trump's election, multipolarity seems to be inducing an abatement of multilateralism. Why? This paper intends to explain this paradox by applying Mancur Olson's theory of collective action to Trump's trade policy.

WESTERN BALKANS

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Overcoming the democratisation deficit in the Western Balkans: a road to (no)where?

by Vedran Dzihic, Gazela Pudar Drasko [@Gazela_Pudar](#), Sead Turcalo, Klodiana Beshku [@KlodianaBeshku](#) and Ivan Cerovac

22 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (24 p.)

The second decade of the twentieth century has brought no progress in terms of the Europeanisation and democratisation of the Western Balkans. Rather, it has put the region on the path of a constant decline in democracy. The conscious deepening of differences, maintaining negative tensions and instrumentalising – predominantly ethnic – identities for political or other particular purposes are some of the crucial features of (ethno)politics in the Western Balkans.

Fondation Robert Schuman

Balkans occidentaux-Union européenne: entre cohésion interne et stabilité extérieure

by Pierre Mirel

9 July 2018

Link to the article in [French](#) (10 p.) and in [English](#) (10 p.)

Whilst the Sofia Summit illustrated the EU's re-commitment to the perspective of membership for the Western Balkans, it did, nevertheless, re-iterate conditionality which goes together with a vital reform of the Union. The author analyses in detail the state of progress of the process for each of the six countries in the region.

Institut pro evropskou politiku EUROPEUM (EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy)

Returning from violence: how to tackle the foreign fighters' problem in the Western Balkans?

by Anna Orosz (ed.) [@russianann83](#)

7 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (105 p.)

The paper is focused on the phenomenon of radicalization of the young people from the EU and Western Balkans who are consequently leaving to Syria and Iraq to join the fighting. The primary aim is to explore the phenomenon in a comprehensive manner that highlights its complexity (incl. conflicts zones and societal groups that are concerned).

SPECIAL FOCUS - MIGRATION

Centre for European Policy Studies

We're in this boat together - time for a migration union

by Sergio Carrera and Karel Lannoo [@karel_lannoo](#)

22 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (9 p.)

Despite the political impasse reached among certain EU member state governments in their attempts to reform EU asylum policy, this article argues that 'we're in this boat together'. The EU needs a migration union, with all that that implies. Furthering institutional centralisation in the areas of asylum and migration could benefit from the 'lessons learned' from the EU's response to the eurozone crisis.

Centre for European Policy Studies/ Mercator Dialogue on Asylum and Migration (MEDAM)

2018 MEDAM assessment report on asylum and migration policies in Europe. Flexible solidarity: a comprehensive strategy for asylum and immigration in the EU

by Mikkel Barslund (cont.) [@mBarslund](#), Mattia Di Salvo (cont.) [@Mattia_DiSalvo](#), Nadzeya Laurentsyeva (cont.) and Lars Ludolph (cont.) [@lars_ludolph](#)

15 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (148 p.)

The report provides a comprehensive strategy for EU asylum and immigration policies that is both politically feasible and effective, based on the concept of flexible solidarity between EU member states.

Center for Social and Economic Research

EU policies for refugee protection and immigration: why we need productive engagement with our neighbours, not border fences

by Matthias Luecke

17 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (7 p.)

Recent debates about asylum and immigration policies in the EU have showcased many ways in which key policymakers are in denial – not only of the complexity of the challenges posed by irregular (illegal) immigration, but also of the glaring shortcomings of the current EU asylum system, of the significant progress already made through cooperation with neighbours (e.g. EU support for three million Syrian refugees in Turkey under the EU-Turkey agreement), and of the opportunities that well-managed immigration offers for Europe's aging societies.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

On Europe's external southern borders: situation report on migration management

by María José Castaño Reyer, Cecilia Estrada Villaseñor, Angeliki Dimitriadi, András Kováts, Ugo Melchionda, Antonio Ricci and Senada Selo Sabic [@SeloSabic](#)

30 August 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (40 p.)

As the summer 2015 brought many changes, EU member states have since adopted several modifications concerning their border management and asylum systems. Still, these capacities are not satisfactory in handling arrivals. In fact, each country keeps relying on their own instruments. This report takes stock of the situation at six EU external southern borders.

Kommunale Integrationspolitik: Eine Handreichung für die kommunale Praxis

by Boris Kühn

25 July 2018

Link to the article in [German](#) (120 p.)

In the cities and communities of Germany, people find ways to integrate in different places such as sports club, school committees, in the citizen office, at refugee aid offices, in the mosque association or in district meetings. More than ever before, people are committed to a good and harmonious coexistence whether they have or not a migration history. The present volume provides an informative and vivid insight into many areas that play a role in integration.

Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung (Heinrich Böll Foundation)

The oranges in Europe taste better

11 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (80 p.)

This publication offers insights into exemplary processes, that drive people from their homes. It provides a forum for scientists from Pakistan, Somalia and El Salvador, people, who had to flee from Syria, Burundi and Malawi as well as migrants and activists from Niger and Senegal. They all emphasise how little we know about the "causes of migration and flight" and show the necessity of political action.

Institut français des relations internationales

Migrations: l'Europe à l'épreuve de la crise italienne

by Corinne Balleix

20 July 2018

Link to the article in [French](#) (28 p.)

After the election of 4 March 2018 in Italy, migration policy becomes more than ever a hot topic at both national and European level, the episode of Aquarius having highlighted the issue of European migration solidarity.

Istituto Affari Internazionali

Bottom-up approaches to EU–Turkey migration cooperation: a call for sustainable, principled, fair and inclusive governance

by Asli Selin Okyay

28 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (25 p.)

Based on stakeholder consultations in Turkey, this report examines civil society actors' views on policy issues regarding migration and mobility, the factors underlying these issues, and the actors' assessment of policies and cooperation mechanisms developed by the EU and Turkey. The consultations show that the inclusion of Syrian refugees and broader social cohesion are by far the top priorities. Rights of refugees and (irregular) migrants, and Turkish citizens' facilitated mobility in the EU also form part of the civil society's policy priority repertoire.

Analysing migration policy frames of Tunisian civil society organizations: how do they evaluate EU migration policies?

by Emanuela Roman and Ferruccio Pastore

28 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (29 p.)

Based on information gathered through extensive fieldwork in Tunisia, this paper analyses how Tunisian civil society actors represent the Mediterranean space, how they frame migration in general and how they frame specific migration-related policy issues and the factors and actors affecting them. The paper further investigates how Tunisian stakeholders evaluate existing policy responses, focusing in particular on EU policies and cooperation initiatives in this field. Finally, the paper outlines possible policy implications, future developments and desirable improvements with regard to EU–Tunisia cooperation in the field of migration.

Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute

Controlled centres and regional disembarkation platforms: towards a breakthrough in solidarity between member states?

by Corinne Balleix

6 August 2018

Link to the article in [French](#) (6 p.)

In this policy brief, the author, explains the emergence of these concepts in European debates: what are they made of and will be able to they help to respond to the European political crisis around migration issues?

Real Instituto Elcano (Elcano Royal Institute) / Istituto Affari Internazionali

Italian and Spanish approaches to external migration management in the Sahel: Venues for cooperation and coherence

by Carmen González Enríquez, Patrícia Lisa [@Llisa Patricia](#), Asli Selin Okay and Anja Palm [@AnjaPalm](#)

20 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (32 p.)

This paper provides a broad view of the evolution of Spanish and Italian external migration policies through a closer examination of their approach towards the Sahel region and in light of the broader EU policy context. The analysis focuses on the historical background, migratory contexts, policy tools, perspectives, interests and strategic preferences of these two key EU member states. Its aim is to encourage an improved and broadened dialogue between the two countries, ultimately contributing to increased cooperation on external migration policies.

Stiftung Mercator

EASO Reloaded: can the new EU Asylum Agency guarantee a standardised system of protection?

by Jan Schneider [@Jan Schneider](#), and Anna-Lucia Graff [@anna_graff](#)

22 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (10 p.) and [German](#) (10 p.)

It is unclear whether the EU will agree on a comprehensive reform of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) by the end of the current legislative period in 2019. However, one aspect of the planned reforms is confirmed – the establishment of a new EU Agency for Asylum (EUAA) with increased powers to bring the work of asylum authorities in member states into alignment and to ‘Europeanise’ the asylum system as a whole. The EUAA has the potential to help member states make decisions more consistently in future, developing shared standards for assessment to guide government organisations in their task.

What next for global refugee policy? Opportunities and limits of resettlement at global, European and national levels

by Karoline Popp

12 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (36 p.) and [German](#) (36 p.)

Only a small minority of refugees worldwide currently has access to resettlement programmes. In this present crisis in global refugee policy, resettlement is nonetheless a promising approach to dealing with refugee situations. This paper analyses the state of play as regards the resettlement system in Germany, Europe and at global level, as well as the development and implementation of alternative admission pathways such as humanitarian programmes and private sponsorship schemes.

Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (German Institute for International and Security Affairs)

Profiteers of migration? Authoritarian states in Africa and European migration management

by Anne Koch, Annette Weber and Isabelle Werenfels [@iswerenfelsi](#)

24 July 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (78 p.)

Since 2015, the management of refugee and migration movements has been high on the agenda of the EU and its member states. Great hopes are being pinned on development policy interventions that offer the people who are willing to migrate prospects in their home countries. This policy is accompanied by a strong focus on migration statistics. At the same time, the local contexts and regional dynamics of partner countries tend to be neglected. This is where this study comes in: What social, political, and economic processes do the EU's external migration policies encounter in African states? Which possibilities for cooperation are realistic?

Terra nova

European asylum policy: rehabilitating solidarity

by Thierry Pech [@thierpech](#), Jean-François Rial [@ifrial](#), Jean-Paul Tran Thiet, Jean-Claude Cousseran, Jean Faber, Alice Gueld (rapp.) and Leïla Vignal [@Leilavignal](#)

15 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (11 p.) and [French](#) (12 p.)

Recent years have been marked by the significant deficiency of the asylum policy and a cruel lack of solidarity within the EU. The rules that were enacted almost 30 years ago, as formalized in the current Dublin regulation, have proved to be inefficient. Leaving the responsibility of the assessment of asylum seekers' applications to the sole member states of the first entry, equates to delegating to EU border states (Italy, Greece, Hungary, etc.) the responsibility of coping politically, administratively and operationally with the growing migration flows, resulting from multiple humanitarian and geopolitical crises.

MISCELLANEOUS

Global Public Policy Institute

How European internet foreign policy can compete in a fragmented world

by Mirko Hohmann and Thorsten Benner

28 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (46 p.)

The “free and open” approach to internet governance originated in the US and emphasized (self-regulation) through multi-stakeholder governance processes. That approach is now under fire on multiple fronts. Authoritarian governments are quickly gaining ground in their efforts to control the flow of data and information. China (alongside Russia and others) has also intensified its efforts to promote its approach to internet regulation abroad, directly challenging the “free and open” philosophy espoused by many democratically governed nations.

Utrikespolitiska Institutet (Swedish Institute of International Affairs)

A new cold war?

by Michael W. Doyle

26 June 2018

Link to the article in [English](#) (12 p.)

In this paper the author describes the formation of a new geopolitical world order and what that might mean for promoting human rights and national security.
